

## \$17m allocated for Lebanon camps

BEIRUT (R) — A U.N. agency on Friday said it was awaiting permission to begin spending \$17 million it has collected to rebuild battered Palestinian camps in Lebanon. "All we are waiting for is a green light from Amal leader Nabih Berri and the Syrians to start," said Giorgio Giacomelli, commissioner general of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). He told a press conference that the agency planned to allocate \$4 million to help rebuild Beirut's Shatila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps. The rest would be spent on food, clinics and schools for Lebanon's quarter-million refugees. The two camps were devastated in fighting over the past three years between the Amal militia and Palestinians which killed more than 2,500 people and injured more than 6,000. Syria mediated a pact on Sept. 11 between Amal and the Palestinians to put an end to the "camps war." The two sides agreed to start rebuilding the camps and surrounding areas. Mr. Giacomelli said 80 to 90 per cent of Shatila and 50 to 60 per cent of Bourj Al Barajneh were destroyed by the fighting. The two sprawling settlements, housing around 33,000 refugees, lie at the southern outskirts of Beirut.

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## Klibi appreciates Jordanian decision

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Friday received a cable from Arab League Secretary General Qadafi Klibi voicing appreciation for Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic ties with Libya. "The decision is a step on the path of achieving Arab solidarity, which enables the Arab Nation to counter the great challenges facing them," the cable said. Mr. Klibi also wished success for the extraordinary Arab summit due to be held in Amman on Nov. 8.

## King sends good wishes to N. Yemen

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Friday sent a cable to North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh congratulating him on the occasion of Yemen's Revolution Day. The King wished President Saleh continuing good health and happiness and the North Yemeni people further progress and prosperity under his leadership.

## Study outlines threats to Arab heritage

KUWAIT (R) — A study commissioned by Arab culture ministers found that most Arab states are failing to protect their heritage. The Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) reported. The study says Islamic and other monuments were being abused and plundered in most Arab countries despite the existence of laws protecting them. It blamed the problem on modern development projects, commercial exploitation and lack of concern. The study is the fourth and final volume of a wide-ranging survey of Arab culture commissioned by Arab ministers in charge of cultural affairs during a meeting in Tripoli in 1979.

## IAEA demands inspection of Israeli facilities

VIENNA (AP) — A resolution demanding that Israel place all its nuclear facilities under the safeguards inspection system of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was adopted at the IAEA annual conference Friday. The motion was carried with 48 countries voting in favour, 29 countries, including most Western and neutral countries, voting against and 12 abstentions. Similar resolutions have been adopted in recent years. The United States spoke against the resolution. Deputy head of delegation, Richard T. Kennedy, a member of the agency's board of governors, contended that it was political and repetitive and did not belong in the agency.

## 2 Arabs hurt in mine blast

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Two Arabs hunting in the Galilee were seriously wounded when they stumbled over an old land mine on Friday, a police spokesman said. The two men received serious leg injuries and were taken to hospital after they stepped on the mine while hunting near Beit She'an in the Lower Galilee.

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## Security Council studies moves to end Gulf war; U.S. denies shift in stand

Perez de Cuellar unveils 7-point programme said to enshrine Iranian 'terms for ceasefire'

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The Security Council on Friday discussed ways to end the Gulf war amid denials by the United States that it was backing down on its demand for an immediate, worldwide arms embargo against Iran.

Many diplomats said the United States had failed to win support for the embargo, and reports published Friday said U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration had backed off the embargo demand. But White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said: "There's no delay. We're not backing off in any way." "We'd like to have unanimity among the permanent members of the Security Council," Fitzwater said, adding that the United States was "firmly committed" to the U.N.'s ceasefire resolution and an arms embargo against those who do not observe it. Asked if the United States would take a go-slow approach to get an alternative solution, Fitzwater said: "We want a ceasefire. We think the second resolution (an arms embargo) is probably the best way to put pressure on the belligerents to get it." But, Fitzwater added: "We are willing to explore the best process, to listen to what is being said."

Diplomats quoted by Reuters

## Iraq reports new attack on ship off Iran

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said its warplanes raided a ship off Iran on Friday, in a further escalation of strikes against vessels plying its enemy's ports.

The Iraqi News Agency said the jet fighters scored accurate and effective hits against a "large maritime target," military parlance for a ship.

The agency did not name the vessel nor give a precise geographical location for the 5 a.m. (0100 GMT) attack. Marine executives in the region had no immediate confirmation of the raid.

A military spokesman said all the aircraft returned safely after the raid. He said the attack fell within Baghdad's policy of denying Iran oil revenues to finance its war with Iraq. Iraq has vowed to step up air strikes on Iranian shipping and economic targets to force Tehran to accept July's U.N. Security Council resolution ordering a ceasefire in the seven-year war.

The attack was the 24th claimed by Iraq on Iranian shipping since it ended a 46-day lull in bombing raids on Aug. 29.

The last independently-confirmed Iraqi strike was against the tanker Khark-2 at Iran's main Kharg Island oil terminal in the northern Gulf last Sunday.

The military spokesman, quoted by INA, said seven civilians were killed and 16 were wounded when Iranian artillery shelled the southern city of Basra on Friday. A hospital, two mosques, a primary school and several houses and shops were damaged in the bombardment, he said. "The Iranians, as usual, will claim they shelled military and economic targets, but how they are going to justify shelling the houses of God?" the spokesman said. Iraq said its warplanes on Thursday raided two big power plants supplying Iran with much of its electricity needs. An Iraqi high command communique said the aircraft simultaneously attacked the power sites at Dez River Dam, near Dezful in west Iran, and at Reza Shah further east at 12:15 (0815 GMT) before returning safely to base.

## Weinberger visits fleet in Gulf, says seized Iranian boat will be destroyed

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said Friday that the Iranian minelayer disabled and captured by U.S. forces in the Gulf five days ago would be "destroyed in the most effective way possible."

Mr. Weinberger made the comment during an interview aboard a U.S. navy frigate in the Gulf, where he flew by helicopter hours after arriving in the region for a five-day visit.

"The ship will be destroyed. It certainly will not be handed back so that it can engage in further activities," the Pentagon chief said.

He told members of a Pentagon-organised pool of reporters that the area where the 1,662-ton Iran Ajr was attacked by U.S. helicopters while in the act of sowing mines had been "charted" and "several more" mines located.

## Qadhafi: Libyan-Iraqi ties back to normal

SHARJAH (Agencies) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi was on Friday quoted as saying Libya's relations with Iraq were "now restored to normal," and that he was actively pursuing a plan to end the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

Colonel Qadhafi, in an interview with the Sharjah-based Al Khaleej newspaper, said the Iran-Iraq war should be halted "no matter what its reasons are." Al Khaleej published the interview on Friday in headline form and said it would appear in full on Sunday.

According to excerpts of the interview carried by international news agencies, Col. Qadhafi also called on Arab countries to pay war "reparations" to Iran and Iraq, indicating that was part of the plan he was pursuing to end the Gulf war.

Col. Qadhafi said Iran had "positively responded" to the plan. "Iranian President Ali Khamenei responded positively to my plan to end the Iran-Iraq war and he asked me to continue my contacts," Col. Qadhafi was quoted as saying. Outlines of the Libyan peace plan were not disclosed but Col.

members of the council — the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and China. In his memorandum, the secretary general said Iran regarded a report he made to the council after his Gulf peace mission this month as effectively representing its position as expressed to him in Tehran.

Referring to the Iranian demand for an inquiry, he said Tehran wanted the first step to be identifying "the aggressor," which it felt could be quickly accomplished.

The second task would be to determine the consequences of that responsibility. This could be a judicial process over a longer time, according to the Iranians, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said.

He said that, during the first phase, Iran was prepared to observe a ceasefire on the basis of what he termed undeclared understandings with him. These were not further identified. From the start of the second phase, he said, Iran would publicly declare its acceptance of a ceasefire.

It would also be prepared to accept agreed verification measures during a ceasefire, again on the basis of understandings with him, the secretary general reported.

Iran's view, he said, was that a ceasefire by itself would not ensure peace and the sooner the U.N. delegates of the five perma-

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## King's visit to Syria aimed at closing Arab ranks

AMMAN (I.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein returned to Amman Thursday evening following a brief working visit to Syria where he met with President Hafez Al Assad to discuss Arab and international issues.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said the two leaders met in the Mediterranean port city of Latakia and discussed "means of bolstering Arab solidarity in the present critical circumstances that the Arab Nation is going through."

The King and President Assad held a closed meeting during which they discussed the Iran-Iraq war and other questions of interest to Jordan and Syria, Petra said. The closed meeting followed an enlarged session in which senior officials on both sides took part.

The Jordanian side was represented by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem and Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh. On the Syrian side it was attended by Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam and Prime Minister Abdul Raouf Al Kasbi.

Upon returning to Amman, the King was met by His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ad Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander in Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and other officials.

The King's talks with President Assad were also believed to have covered issues related to the planned extraordinary Arab summit to be held in Amman on Nov. 8.

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## Suspect said to have confessed to RJ hijack

WASHINGTON (R) — Fawaz Younis, the alleged mastermind of the 1985 hijacking of a Royal Jordanian (RJ) airliner, confessed to American agents who captured him at sea, U.S. officials said on Thursday.

Younis, who has pleaded innocent, will stand trial on charges of hostage-taking, conspiracy and destruction of an aircraft. The charges carry a maximum penalty of life in prison.

However, questions surfaced about the confession because the suspect suffered hairline fractures of bones in both wrists after his arrest by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

"Did we torture this guy to get a confession? The man was treated humanely — absolutely," one official said.

"He did a lot of talking. He had a lot of interesting things to say," said another official. "He cooperated with us. It's true of any criminal case that you try to extract as much information as

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## Israelis wounded in Lebanon; one killed near Nazareth

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — An Israeli soldier was wounded in the second clash with 24 hours between Israeli forces and resistance fighters in southern Lebanon, an army spokesman said Friday.

The clash took place on Thursday night near the village of Ishiya in the central sector of Israel's self-declared "security zone" when the fighters opened fire on an Israeli patrol.

In an earlier incident on Thursday another Israeli soldier was wounded and two fighters believed to be from the Hizbullah (Party of God) movement were killed nearby, north of the Bint Jbeil.

In another development, an Arab from the occupied West Bank stabbed to death a reservist Israeli soldier Thursday at a hitchhiking station in northern Israel, Israel Television reported.

A police spokesman confirmed the early morning attack and said a suspect was detained after a chase in which police fired gunshots into the air, but refused to elaborate on the suspect's identity. The incident took place near Nazareth. He said "the assailant stabbed (the soldier) as he waited for a ride at the Meggido junction," just north of the West Bank.

Israeli soldiers rushed to the scene and arrested the assailant, the spokesman said, adding that police later detained several other men suspected of assisting the attacker, who fled with the soldier's gun.

Within minutes of the stabbing, an Israeli motorist brought the soldier to a nearby hospital while police chased the suspect and caught him in a field about half a kilometre from the intersection, the television reported. The report also described the assailant as a Palestinian from the West Bank city of Jenin.

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## Crown Prince meets Shultz and U.N. chief on Mideast and Gulf

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Friday held talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on the situation in the Middle East and developments in the Iran-Iraq war. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said Mr. Shultz voiced U.S. support for efforts towards convening an international conference on the Middle East.

On the Iran-Iraq war, Petra said, the Crown Prince and Mr. Shultz reviewed efforts towards achieving an end to the seven-year-old conflict in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 598 of July 20 which calls for an immediate

ceasefire in the war and peaceful negotiations to end the conflict. Also on Friday, the Crown Prince met with U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and reviewed with him the latest developments in the Middle East and efforts towards convening the proposed international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict, Petra said.

The Crown Prince also discussed with Mr. Perez de Cuellar efforts of the secretary-general to achieve a peaceful end to the Iran-Iraq war through implementing Resolution 598. It was the second meeting between the Crown Prince and Mr. Perez de Cuellar in two days. The earlier meeting, held on Thursday,

was devoted to the presentation to the U.N. chief of a report of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues (ICHI), which is jointly chaired by Prince Hassan and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan (See story below).

Prince Hassan was scheduled to hold a meeting later Friday with Arab and Islamic foreign ministers attending the General Assembly session.

On Thursday, the Crown Prince held talks with Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and discussed with him the latest developments in the Middle East and current situation in the region.

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## Prince Hassan, in U.N. speech, urges world to settle Palestinian problem

ICHI presents report to U.N. chief, suggests regularising its work and mission

NEW YORK (Agencies) — The Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues (ICHI), which is chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, has suggested setting up a permanent office for the organisation and opening branch offices around the world to follow up on issues such as consequences of wars, desertification, drought and famine, other natural disasters as well as helping refugees and displaced people.

The suggestions were contained in a report that the Crown Prince presented to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar Thursday night. The report summed up the work and findings as well as recommendations of ICHI which was set in line with a proposal made to the General Assembly by Prince Hassan in 1981.

Prince Hassan and Prince Aga Khan held a press conference Thursday night following the presentation of the report to the U.N. secretary general and announced details of the report.

The Crown Prince, who delivered Jordan's address to the 42nd session of the General Assembly earlier in the day, also met with West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher on Thursday for talks on Middle East issues with special focus on the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

He described the Arab-Israeli conflict as an example of "the classic colonial form of armed conflict, where territory is occupied by force for purposes of exploitation and annexation."

"In this respect, and throughout the last two decades, Israeli aggression in the occupied territories of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights has continued unabated," he said.

"Jordan has spared no effort to promote the process of a comprehensive peace through the convening of an international conference," he said.

The Prince said: "I would like to suggest that a small group of governmental experts be formed, within the United Nations, to look into practically ways and means to make further progress and to ensure that the relevant recommendations are translated into reality by governments, as well as by inter-governmental and non-governmental agencies. I have no doubt that many governments would wish to come forward on a voluntary basis to provide the required expertise."

Full text of the Crown Prince's speech appears on page 5

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## Tunisian-Libyan ties warm

TUNIS (R) — President Habib Bourguiba, who cut diplomatic links with Libya two years ago, said on Friday that relations between the two neighbours should be strengthened for the good of both states. The 84-year-old president, in the latest of a series of signs this year of improving ties with Libya, made the statement during talks with a minister who returned from Tripoli, the official Tunisian news agency TAP said. Social Affairs Minister Hedi Baccouche said Mr. Bourguiba had expressed satisfaction that one point of contention, the fate of thousands of Tunisian workers and their families expelled from Libya, had been resolved, TAP said. Describing this as an encouraging step, Mr. Bourguiba said ties "must be strengthened to open the way to future positive and constructive developments, for the good of and in the interests of the two countries, on the basis of good neighbourliness." Mr. Baccouche, who began his talks in Tripoli on Sunday, said Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi sent Mr. Bourguiba a warm greeting of consideration and affection. Tunisia and Libya resumed air links between their capitals in July. Tunis broke relations with Tripoli following a mass expulsion by Libya of Tunisian workers.

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# Kuwait calls U.N. Gulf ceasefire resolution 'last chance' for peace

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — The U.N. Security Council's resolution demanding a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war might offer the last chance for peace between them and for the region, Kuwait's foreign minister has said.

"History will hold us all accountable, without mercy, if we fail to exert the effort and pressure for its implementation," Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah said.

Addressing the United Nations General Assembly, he hailed Iraq's acceptance of the July 20 resolution.

"Let us sincerely call upon Iran to fully and unambiguously accept it without delay so as to drop the curtain on the acts of this tragedy which contravene heaven's values, as well as earthly laws," the minister said.

He said U.N. members were duty-bound to support Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's efforts to implement the resolution.

They must avoid "the trap of deception or chasing the mirage," he said.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar reported last week on his return from a peace mission to Tehran and Baghdad that Iran had offered an "undeclared cessation of hostilities" if the United Nations held an inquiry into responsibility for the seven-year war. Iraq rejected that and insisted on a formal, unconditional ceasefire, he said.

Sheikh Sabah said Iran's policy fanned the flames of war towards other countries that were not parties to it, endangering freedom of navigation in the Gulf by striking at ships from non-belligerent states.

He said Kuwait had exercised the utmost self-restraint in the face of provocations and assaults.

"The leaders of Iran have nevertheless resolved to continue depriving us of a secure flow of our oil exports, thereby undermining our ability to meet our domestic and international com-

mitments and to continue our role in contributing to the economic development programmes in the developing countries," Sheikh Sabah said.

"Faced with such a development, we had to make familiar and ordinary commercial arrangements which had previously been made by many countries, including Iran itself, to prevent our tankers' exposure."

The U.S. naval protection of Kuwaiti tankers re-registered to fly the U.S. flag was undertaken at the request of Kuwait. American warships have been on escort duty in the Gulf since late July.

"Iran has intentionally touched off a commotion over this commercial measure," Sheikh Sabah said. He said it was "a commotion meant to upstage its (Iran's) policies and practices against us and represents one of the most pressing and threatening aspects of escalation witnessed by our region."

The security of the Gulf was the exclusive responsibility of the countries of the region, but Iran's persistence in continuing the war turned the area into a tinderbox and led to the presence of foreign warships, he said.

"It has now become clear, and through developments in the past few weeks, that Iran is determined to infringe by all means upon our nation and territorial integrity," the Kuwaiti minister said.

Referring to the Security Council's demand for an immediate ceasefire, Sheikh Sabah said: "We believe this resolution may now be the last chance to secure a just and lasting peace between the two Muslim neighbours and for the region's peace, and the responsibility for pressing to-

wards the implementation of this resolution is that of everyone."

Italian foreign minister said on Thursday determining responsibility for the Iran-Iraq war will be complex and if U.N. peace efforts are unproductive new measures will be necessary.

But the minister, Giulio Andreotti, offered no hint of Italy's response to U.S. and British proposals for an arms embargo against Iran.

"The search for peace in the region between Iran and Iraq revolves around the relationship among a ceasefire, the restoration of normalcy and an identification of responsibility," Mr. Andreotti said.

"The problem is difficult but not unsolvable and it is necessary to bring about an association of the belligerent parties to the peace process laid down in Resolution 598," he said, referring to the council order.

"The determination of responsibility is a complex endeavour."

The Foreign Minister of the Netherlands said Thursday his country does not want to take sides in the Iran-Iraq war but believes there are "valid reasons" for investigating who started the conflict.

Hans Van Den Broek told the 42nd General Assembly his nation fully supports Mr. Perez de Cuellar's mediation efforts in the 7-year-old war.

"There are, no doubt, valid reasons for raising the question of the origins of the war and of culpability," Mr. Van Den Broek said. "This, however, in no way alters the clear injunction contained in this resolution: Hostilities must cease."

In his speech, the Dutch official noted his country has joined in multilateral mine sweeping in the Gulf, a vital transit route for oil. But he said the Netherlands would like the United Nations to patrol the Gulf, a suggestion several other countries have made as well. He said the Nether-

lands would help finance such an operation.

Mr. Van Den Broek said his country wanted to be neutral in the Gulf conflict.

"Insisting on the termination of the war in no way implies taking sides in the conflict. We want to maintain good relations with both parties," he told the 159-member world body.

West Germany, a member of the U.N. Security Council, ignored American and British proposals for a Gulf arms embargo in appealing to Iran on Thursday to halt its war with Iraq.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher devoted only three paragraphs in a 15-page speech to the Gulf crisis and offered no new ideas for restoring peace to the region.

"We must take this opportunity to move forward," he said in declaring strong support for the Security Council's July 20th resolution that demanded an immediate ceasefire in the Gulf war and for Mr. Perez de Cuellar's efforts to implement it.

"That resolution affords Iraq and Iran an opportunity to embark on the road of peace," Mr. Genscher said. "With Iraq having stated its approval, I urgently appeal to Iran to fully implement the resolution."

West Germany and Japan, another council member, both do extensive business in the Gulf. Doubts have been expressed in U.N. circles about their enthusiasm for the arms ban the U.S. and Britain want the council to impose against Iran.

Resolutions require a minimum of nine votes in the 15-seat council for adoption, but the Americans and British are eager to maintain the unanimity that marked the adoption of the July decision.

So far in the current U.N. General Assembly debate, only President Reagan and British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe have stated a case for an arms ban.

## Poll shows Americans approve of attack on Iranian ship

By Richard J. Meislin  
The New York Times

NEW YORK — More than three-quarters of Americans approve of the United States military attack and seizure of the Iranian ship that was laying mines in the Gulf, according to a New York Times/CBS news poll.

The survey also found that solid but smaller majority of Americans favours the use of United States Navy ships to protect foreign oil tankers in the Gulf, even though most say the policy is likely to get the United States involved in a war.

Those attitudes appeared to be coloured by a deep hostility toward Iran among the American people, with 78 per cent of those interviewed by telephone Monday and Tuesday saying they had a generally unfavourable feeling toward Iran, 2 per cent saying they had favourable feelings and 16 per cent saying they were neutral. That is far worse than American attitudes toward Iraq, which is at war with Iran, or toward the Soviet Union or Nicaragua.

## PLO denies involvement in Cyprus murder bid

NICOSIA (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has denied that it was involved in a murder attempt in Cyprus.

Fayez Younes, first secretary of the PLO's diplomatic representative office in Nicosia, said PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat had sent two envoys to Cyprus to investigate the affair.

Government spokesman Petros Voskarides earlier confirmed reports that Palestinian Nassouh Wael Al Afifi, shot in the shoulder eight days ago in the coastal town of Limassol, had named a member of the PLO mission as his attacker.

Mr. Voskarides said the suspect had already left Cyprus.

Mr. Younes told Reuters: "What we are certain of at the moment is that there is no PLO diplomat involved in this affair, though our own investigations are continuing."

He said Mr. Afifi was wanted for questioning by the PLO after hundreds of thousands of dollars in PLO funds vanished but he added: "Killing him would not bring the money back."

Cypriot media have said the murder attempt strained relations between the PLO office and the government.

Mr. Voskarides denied newspaper reports that members of the Cypriot Council of Ministers had suggested breaking off relations with the PLO.

## Gemayel tells Iranians to get out

UNITED NATIONS (R) — President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon called on Iran in a speech here to end its military involvement in his country and told Iranians in his country without Lebanese authority to get out.

"Iran's image in the region and in the world has not been enhanced as a result of its policies in Lebanon or by the acts of violence undertaken by its followers in my country," he told the U.N. General Assembly Thursday.

He said all Iranians in Lebanon "by virtue of Iran's self-bestowed military-ideological commitment" and without Lebanese government consent should leave as soon as possible.

Still, he said, Iran had important links with Lebanon and these should be encouraged and strengthened by agreements.

The Christian Lebanese leader said Islam was at an important crossroads and Lebanon's destiny was to meet the challenge of the religion's rebirth. "Our survival, as well as world peace, will depend on the success of the response," Mr. Gemayel said.

Lebanon has a sizeable Maronite Christian minority, but there has been no census since 1932, the numbers of Muslims and Christians is not known.

In his address, Mr. Gemayel offered a hand of friendship to Syria, which he called "our principal partner" but a country with which relations were often strained since both attained independence.

Relations with Syria should not only be normal but be distinctive and characterised by friendship and cooperation, Mr. Gemayel said. "It is in the best interests of

both Lebanon and Syria to restore this positive relationship as soon as possible."

The Syrian military presence, extended to over 60 per cent of Lebanon, gave Syria an overwhelming influence that had not served the better interests of either country, he said. "But I hasten to add, he went on, 'that there is no solution to the Lebanese question without Syria.'"

The withdrawal of the Syrian Army from Lebanon should and would take place in the context of covenants and treaties governing inter-Arab relations, he said.

Referring to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), he said new relationships with it would be developed, but Lebanon would not tolerate on its territory an armed group of any kind.

Appealing to the international community, especially the big powers, to help Lebanon disentangle itself from violence, Mr. Gemayel warned that the alternative was economic disaster and upheaval.

"The demands for sectarian partition, which now exist as contingent facts in time of war, will increase, creating havoc in the existing state system of the Middle East," he said.

"Anarchy, unchecked by the hope of order and stability, will encourage terrorism and lead to more kidnapping, more hostage-taking, more alienation from rational policies and a wider chasm between the Middle East and the rest of the world."

Meanwhile, in Paris, a Lebanese Falangist official said on Thursday that he was canvassing the idea of an interna-

tional conference in end 12 years of civil strife in Lebanon.

Kamm Pakradouni, vice-president of the Falangist "Lebanese Forces" militia group, told reporters he hoped at least one Western European state would sponsor the idea, preferably in association with Arab states.

"The Lebanese cannot agree on anything themselves," Mr. Pakradouni said. "We must have an international initiative."

He suggested either a separate conference on Lebanon, or including Lebanon in a United Nations-sponsored conference on the Middle East, subject of diplomatic haggling for more than a decade.

Mr. Pakradouni, who had talks with Foreign Minister Jean-Benoit Raimond and other French officials, said he had found France open to the idea of an international effort on Lebanon.

He said the Lebanese Forces militia, which include the Falangist Party, were in touch with five Arab states on the issue. Algeria was active in seeking to reconcile Mr. Gemayel with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, he said.

Mr. Pakradouni confirmed reports that he met Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat in Baghdad before coming to Paris, but gave no details of the talks.

"Now that the Palestinians are no longer a source of interference in our affairs, we are opposed only to those Palestinian groups which operate on our territory," he said.

Mr. Pakradouni is in Paris to ask for economic aid for Lebanon and to discuss ways to reduce the civil strife before next year's scheduled election of a successor to President Gemayel.

## Sidon militia vows to punish priest's killers

BEIRUT (R) — A Lebanese Sunni Muslim militia has pledged to find and punish three gunmen who killed a French Jesuit priest in the South Lebanese port town of Sidon.

The Popular Liberation Army, which controls Sidon, condemned the killing of 47-year-old Andre Masse on Thursday and vowed to punish the murderers.

"We will follow them wherever they are and to whichever party they belong," it said in a state-

ment to the media.

Fr. Masse was director of the Sidon branch of Lebanon's Saint Joseph University and was one week away from taking up a new appointment at the University in Beirut when he was killed.

Church sources said Fr. Masse's funeral will be held on Saturday in Christian east Beirut.

Three clean-shaven gunmen, aged around 18 to 21, pumped bullets into his head, killing him instantly, and leaving him in a

pool of blood at the door of his university office.

Police quoted Fr. Masse's secretary, Imam Sabah, as saying the gunmen walked into her office and asked for Fr. Masse.

Fr. Masse opened his adjacent office door and when he saw the gunmen he tried to walk back. But the tallest of them took out a silenced pistol hidden in a file box was carrying and emptied three bullets into Fr. Masse's head.

## Helicopter which attacked Iranian ship belonged to secretive Task Force 160

By Richard Halloran  
The New York Times

WASHINGTON — The United States helicopters that shot at an Iranian mine-laying ship in the Gulf late Monday night were from a secretive army unit, Task Force 160, trained for special, unconventional operations behind enemy lines.

The unit, the size, arms and equipment of which are secret, is part of the army's First Special Operations Command, with headquarters at Fort Bragg, N.C.

Other elements are the Rangers, the Special Forces, better known as Green Berets, and the Delta

Force.

The helicopter unit provides tactical transport and gunship support for Ranger commando raids, Green Beret guerrilla operations, or Delta Force attempts to rescue hostages. Longer-range transport would come from the Air Force's Special Operations Wing.

The aircraft were described as small, two-seater gunships that the maker, Hughes Aircraft, has claimed are the quietest helicopters in the world.

The OH-6 helicopters are fitted with sensors and navigation devices that enable them to fly low and to hit targets at night.

Their weapons include machine guns and rockets, and they can fly at 135 miles an hour with a range of 380 miles.

The rules of engagement define a "hostile act" as one in which an aircraft, ship or land force launches a missile, shoots a gun or drops a bomb.

In Monday's episode, the admiral suggested that the Iranian ship, called Iran Ajr by the Pentagon but Rakhish by reporters who boarded her in the Gulf, had been under surveillance since she left port at Bandar Abbas, an Iranian naval base at the eastern edge of the Gulf.

## U.S. commandos stormed Iranian ship — report

LONDON (Agencies) — New, secret models of an ultra-silent U.S. helicopter codenamed Sea Bat were used to carry out the attack on the Iranian naval vessel Iran Ajr in the Gulf, the Times of London reported Friday.

The paper quoted unnamed service personnel as saying the helicopters flew at sea-level at 120 mph (193 kmph) to fire rockets at the Iran Ajr in Monday night's attack. It said the pilots believed the ship's crew was about to push mines into the water.

The report from Dubai by correspondent Robert Fisk added: "Service personnel who subsequently visited the damaged Iranian vessel and boarded the U.S. frigate Jarrett, from which the helicopters were launched, also say that — contrary to the official version of events — American naval commandos stormed on board the ship after the initial

attack and opened fire on the Iranian crew to prevent it sliding the rest of its mines into the sea."

There was no immediate reaction from Washington on the report.

Fisk said the Sea Bats, which belong to the U.S. Army, are considered so sensitive that U.S. naval crews have been ordered not to speak about them even to other U.S. naval personnel.

He said the Sea Bats are known to be a development of the OH-6 military helicopters that were used as light observation machines during the later stages of the Vietnam War.

He said the Sea Bats were fitted with night vision devices and engine modulators and could approach a target at such a speed that their victims heard them only 10 seconds before an attack.

The report said the presence of U.S. naval commandos known as

Seals — an acronym for "sea and land" — aboard ships of the U.S. Middle East Gulf Task Force has not been officially revealed.

But Fisk said shore-based personnel have long been aware of the commandos' duties in the Gulf. He said the Seals attacked so fast that their gunfire actually penetrated some of the mines still lying on the deck of the Iran Ajr.

He said reporters who visited the Iran Ajr almost a day later found small-arms fire through the superstructure, clothing and personal belongings thrown around the cabins and trails of blood along the companion ways. He said reporters were prevented from talking to the 26 survivors.

Three crewmen were killed and two others were missing and presumed dead.

U.S. helicopters that attacked the Iran Ajr were part of a previously secret army unit called

the "night stalkers," sources said.

The unit, more formally known as Task Force 160, is a reinforced assault aviation battalion created to support the army's Special Operations Forces, the Defence Department sources said.

Before this week, Task Force 160 had seen combat only once — during the 1983 U.S. invasion of the Caribbean island of Grenada. The unit has spent six years trying to perfect the equipment and tactics for one of the most difficult jobs in all of aviation — flying a helicopter in the dead of night, at top speed, at tree-top level.

A number of the members of the unit have been killed in developing techniques and equipment.

Task Force 160 now has about 900 men, with roughly 75 helicopters of at least three types.

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION  
Tel: 73111-14

PROGRAMME ONE  
15:30 ..... Koran  
15:30 ..... Programme Review  
16:00 ..... Moty Dick  
16:20 ..... News Family  
16:25 ..... Children's programme  
16:55 ..... Scientific programme for children

17:20 ..... Chucky  
17:45 ..... Documentaries  
18:10 ..... Arabic series  
19:00 ..... Message from Iraq  
19:10 ..... Local family programme  
19:40 ..... Programme review  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:40 ..... Arabic series  
21:35 ..... Seminar on local issues  
22:10 ..... Tomorrow's programme  
22:15 ..... Arabic play  
23:00 ..... News Summary in Arabic  
23:10 ..... Play contd.

PROGRAMME TWO  
18:00 ..... "Lev Stars De Lind" (French documentary)  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... French Varieties  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
19:45 ..... News in Arabic  
20:00 ..... Science World  
20:30 ..... Together We Stand  
21:00 ..... Documentary "Wild Flowers"  
21:10 ..... Saturday Variety Show  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:30 ..... Feature film: "A Billion Dollars"

RADIO JORDAN  
855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM  
& partly on 9500 KHz SW  
Tel: 74111-19

07:30 ..... Morning Show  
07:30 ..... Newsdesk  
08:00 ..... Morning Show  
08:00 ..... News Summary  
08:05 ..... Morning Show Contd.  
11:00 ..... The Guitar Greats  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... 30 years of American Top Ten Hits  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:15 ..... Jordan Weekly  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:05 ..... Instrumental/Old favourites  
16:10 ..... Special Feature  
17:30 ..... Music  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Top Twenty  
19:00 ..... Newsdesk/Music

## WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS  
\* A painting exhibition by Bassam Madafah at the Housing Bank Gallery.  
\* Islamic art exhibition by Egyptian artist Sa'id Abdul Halim at the Housing Bank Gallery.  
\* An exhibition of handicrafts and fine arts from China at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Sept. 30).

BALLET  
\* Modern ballet group from E. Germany performing daily 8:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre (until Sept. 26).

CULTURAL CENTRES  
Royal Cultural Centre ..... Tel. 6610267  
American Centre ..... 64371  
American Centre Library ..... 641520  
British Council ..... 6361478  
French Cultural Centre ..... 637009  
Goethe Institute ..... 641993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 642033  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 630499  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 639777  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 665195  
Hussein Youth City ..... 6671816  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 661703  
Y.W.M.A. ..... 666251  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 637111  
Univ. of Jordan Library ..... 843555

MUSEUMS  
"Children's Heritage and Science Museum" Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.

FOURTH MUSEUM: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.  
JORDAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (RJ) 5320-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS  
ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)  
06:45 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Karachi, Dubai (RJ)  
10:40 ..... Sana'a, Jeddah (RJ)  
10:45 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
10:50 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
10:55 ..... Sharjah, Bahrain (RJ)  
17:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
18:25 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
18:40 ..... Athens (RJ)  
19:05 ..... Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)  
19:15 ..... Istanbul (RJ)  
20:40 ..... Tripoli (RJ)  
00:55 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)  
02:20 ..... Belgrade, Istanbul (JU)  
12:00 ..... Baghdad (IA)  
13:20 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
13:20 ..... Sharjah, Bahrain (GF)  
14:35 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
15:45 ..... Tripoli (LN)  
16:10 ..... Riyadh (SV)  
18:45 ..... Rome (AZ)  
18:30 ..... Paris, Damascus (AF)  
19:25 ..... Beirut (ME)  
00:25 ..... Frankfurt (LH)

DEPARTURES  
ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)  
08:00 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
11:45 ..... Tripoli (RJ)  
12:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Athens (RJ)  
12:45 ..... Damascus, Madrid (RJ)  
12:55 ..... Geneva, Brussels (RJ)  
13:00 ..... London (RJ)  
13:15 ..... Rome, Frankfurt (RJ)  
13:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
13:45 ..... Istanbul (RJ)  
20:35 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
20:50 ..... Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
20:55 ..... Baghdad (RJ)  
21:00 ..... Jeddah (RJ)

CHURCHES  
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweidh, Tel. 67140.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, Tel. 661757.  
Terrasanta Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweidh, miss in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 62366.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, Tel. 62354.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, Tel. 625383.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 71131.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 775261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, Tel. 771751.  
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, Tel. 677534.  
Evangelical Lutheran Church Jabal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smith), Tel. 811295.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate ..... 891228  
Amman Civil Defence ..... 198, 199  
Civil Defence 1st ..... 27193, 27311  
Civil Defence Qawmeish ..... 770733  
Civil Defence Deir Alla ..... 57306  
Ambulance ..... 193, 77511  
Amman downtown fire brigade ..... 198  
Police rescue ..... 192, 62111, 63777  
Police headquarters ..... 63911  
Blood Bank ..... 778033  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 661111  
Fire headquarters ..... 62390-3  
Police rescue ..... 192, 62111, 63777  
Traffic police ..... 896390  
Electric Power Co. 63638/4, 624881  
Municipal water complaints ..... 77125-8  
Queen Alia Int. Airport (RJ) 533044

PRAYER TIMES  
05:10 ..... Fajr  
06:29 ..... (Sunrise) Dajr  
12:27 ..... Dhuhr  
15:50 ..... Asr  
18:25 ..... Maghrib  
19:44 ..... Isha

MONEY EXCHANGE  
Thursday rates  
Local sell-off rates in file  
Belgian franc ..... 90.6/ 91.7  
Dutch guilder ..... 167/ 169  
French franc ..... 56.3/ 57  
Italian lira ..... 26.1/ 26.4  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 237.3/ 241.1  
Swedish crown ..... 53.5/ 54.2  
Swiss franc ..... 228.2/ 229.5  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 560.9/ 568.6  
U.S. dollar ..... 342.1/ 345.5  
W. German mark ..... 187.6/ 190.3

WEATHER  
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.  
The temperature will be around normal. Some low clouds will appear, with light to moderate winds. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate to fresh and calm sea.

AMMAN  
Min. Amm. temp.  
Agaba ..... 18/ 29  
Agaba ..... 24/ 35  
Deserts ..... 16/ 35  
Jordan Valley ..... 30/ 37  
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 28, Agaba 35. Humidity readings: Amman 35 per cent, Agaba 30 per cent.

## MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower



## Dakhqan to participate in Cairo celebrations

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Transport Ahmad Dakhqan is due to leave for Cairo today to take part in celebrations marking the inauguration of the underground railway system in the Arab World's largest city.

The minister is also expected to hold talks with his Egyptian counterpart on matters related to the forthcoming meeting, in Amman, of ministers of transport from Jordan, Egypt, and Iraq. The meeting is intended to pave the way for the commencement of a company to be called the Arab

Bridge Shipping Company that would undertake transport operations between the three countries.

Also to be discussed between Mr. Dakhqan and Egyptian officials are problems with the Aqaba-Nweibeh land-sea route.

Last year Egypt, Iraq, and Jordan agreed that the company will be set up to facilitate transport of passengers and goods between the eastern and western parts of the Arab World. The company will be open for other Arab countries to join.

## 11,399 students pass college final examination

AMMAN (J.T.) — Out of 15,500 male and female students from 57 community colleges in the East Bank of Jordan, only 11,399 passed the comprehensive and final examination set by the Ministry of Higher Education this year, according to an official announcement of the results.

The results were announced on Thursday by Ahmad Al Tal, the ministry's secretary-general, at a press conference held at the ministry. He said that the results show that 73.16 per cent of the total number of students passed the examination taken in the fields of teacher training, engineering, social studies, commerce, agriculture, and paramedics.

Of the 57 community colleges 11 are run by the Ministry of

Higher Education; 21 by different government institutions; two by the Ministry of Education; two by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA); and 21 are privately-owned.

According to Dr. Tal, the Ministry of Higher Education, this year, allowed 2,194 students who had failed in the previous year's examinations to take the test again; 521 of them have passed.

In addition, the Ministry of Higher Education announced that the result of the community college final examination in the occupied West Bank will be announced on Sunday. It said that 2,561 male and female students from the 14 community colleges there sat for the examination.

## Rural southern villages to receive electricity — JEA

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) on Friday announced that work on the electrification of the southern rural regions of the Kingdom will be completed by the end of 1987.

A JEA statement said that the current project in the south entails supplying electricity of 35 villages and population settlements in the Karak, Ma'an, Tafeluh, and Aqaba regions. So far, it said, 15 of these villages have been supplied with the electricity.

This project involves laying 100

kilometres of high voltage and 115 kilometres of low voltage cables as well as the installation of 30 transformer stations of different capacities, the statement said.

The JD 1.25 million project is designed to supply electricity to an estimated 6,000 people. The statement pointed out that the project is for the sparsely-populated and remote villages of the south, because JEA had earlier installed electricity in all the major villages in the region.

## Qadhafi: Libyan-Iraqi ties normal

(Continued from page 1) — Enforcement of the ceasefire to coincide with the formation of an independent body to probe responsibility for the war; — Announcing a formal ceasefire that coincides with the completion of the work of the investigating committee, and presentation of its report to the Security Council within a specified period; — The U.N. secretary-general starts negotiations with the two belligerents to implement the panel's report including punishment of the party responsible for starting the war.

Following are the five points included in the Iranian plan, according to the newspaper: — Agreement by both combatants to comply with a ceasefire;

— Enforcement of the ceasefire to coincide with the formation of an independent body to probe responsibility for the war; — Announcing a formal ceasefire that coincides with the completion of the work of the investigating committee, and presentation of its report to the Security Council within a specified period; — The U.N. secretary-general starts negotiations with the two belligerents to implement the panel's report including punishment of the party responsible for starting the war.

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## Shamir opposes Moscow role

(Continued from page 1) ign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

Mr. Peres, the head of the centrist Labour Party, said the 100-minute talks were "the longest, most open and most penetrating discussion since the start of our contacts."

The ministers did not announce the resumption of diplomatic ties broken by the Soviet Union in 1967 but, Mr. Peres said, have agreed to continue contacts to work out details of a proposed international Middle East peace conference.

The conference would include the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council — the

United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China — as well as Egypt, Jordan, Israel, representatives of the Palestinians and possibly other Arab states.

Mr. Shamir, leader of the right-wing Likud bloc, reiterated his opposition to the proposed peace forum and stressed his view that the conflict should be resolved in "face-to-face negotiations without a time limit" between the parties concerned.

"I am not a great believer in conferences. Usually, such forums are convened only once, to affirm agreements that have been reached beforehand in direct negotiations," he said.

## Weinberger visits Gulf fleet

(Continued from page 1) could be destroyed," he said. "Tehran denied Washington's charge that the ship had been laying mines."

Iranian President Ali Khamenei said Friday Washington had sent a message through United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, asking Tehran to consider the matter as closed, Tehran Radio said.

"If you don't have the guts for fighting and war, then why do you foment tension?" Tehran Radio quoted Mr. Khamenei as asking.

"Our nation takes delivery of bodies of its young martyrs, and martyrdom is an honour for us. But what will you have to say tomorrow when you hand over corpses of young Americans to their families?" he added.

Mr. Khamenei also said Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini had vowed to respond to "the wicked acts of the United States" in the Gulf.

"The leader of the revolution (Khomeini) told me to tell the Iranian people that... we will respond to America's wicked acts in the Persian Gulf," Tehran Radio quoted Mr. Khamenei as telling worshippers in a mass Friday prayer meeting in Tehran.

Mr. Khamenei said Ayatollah Khomeini also told him on Friday that "we will have no compromise whatsoever with world arrogance, and the aggressor must be punished," the Radio reported.

"The Iran Ajr was hit just an hour before a Panamanian ship, the Marissa 1, sank 80 kilometres further north near Iran's Farsi Island. Four crewmen died.

## Work found for 9,008 job seekers

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Labour and Social Development announced Friday that a total of 15,940 male and female labourers had registered as job seekers at the ministry's employment offices in 1986, and that work has been found for 9,008 of them.

It said, in a statement carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that most of these workers seeking jobs came from Amman, Zarqa, Ma'an, and Sahab, and have been offered employment in the construction, industry, transportation and communications.

On Wednesday, Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaleel Haj Hassan announced that unemployed Jordanians now have more than 100,000 jobs to choose from thanks to the recently-adopted strict measures designed to stem the employment of foreign workers in the Kingdom. In addition, the ministry has opened an employment office in Amman to assist job seekers.

## Red Crescent chairman heads delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Dr. Ahmad Abdullah Al Sharif, chairman of the International Red Crescent Islamic Committee, is due to arrive in Amman Saturday at the head of a delegation which will take part in a general meeting of Red Crescent societies opening here Monday.

The Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) is organising the meeting, which will discuss various activities and humanitarian missions by Red Crescent societies in Islamic countries.

The Monday meeting follows close on the heels of talks held here by the director of operations of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Michael Convers and JNRCS President Ahmad Abu Qoura. The two officials reviewed humanitarian services offered by Red Crescent and Red Cross societies in the Arab region.

Mr. Convers, who has left for Geneva after the talks and his tour of the Gulf countries, discussed the implementation of the Geneva Convention in the Arab region, particularly with regard to the treatment of prisoners of war in the Gulf conflict and the condition of detainees in the occupied Arab territories. Mr. Convers briefed Dr. Abu Qoura on his talks in Kuwait, and visited a number of the JNRCS centres.

## Spa complex to be fully functional soon

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Zarqa Ma'in Spa Complex will become fully operational once it is inaugurated on Nov. 14, in the course of Jordan's celebrations of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday, according to an announcement here Friday.

The announcement was made by Fayez Abul Ghanam, director of the Jordanian Tourist and Mineral Water Company, which is in charge of operating the spa which lies some 58 kilometres south of Amman.

The JD 13 million project is now partially operational, and buses from the Jordan Express and Tourist Transport Company (JETT) are operating on a regular basis to the spa, considered one of the most therapeutic sites in the Middle East, Mr. Abul Ghanam noted.

He pointed out that the project entailed building a 150-room hotel with 250 beds, installing therapeutic facilities under the supervision of specialists, and creating swimming pools with mineral water, playgrounds, a shopping centre, three restaurants, and a camping site that can accommodate 250 people.

There are 60 natural springs containing minerals beneficial for patients suffering from rheumatism, sinusitis, arthritis, and asthma, Mr. Abul Ghanam noted. He said that samples of the spa water were tested in Switzerland and Belgium and found to be most beneficial.

## Kohl and Thatcher warn allies against big hopes

(Continued from page 1) nuclear weapons and must not let Moscow think it could be persuaded to negotiate them away.

She said Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev genuinely saw the need for change and was courageously pursuing it, but he remained dedicated to communism and Moscow still sought to change the world balance of power.

Mr. Kohl said there were signs, however, that the Soviet Union was seeking to move away from a

## Higher education panel calls for coordination in degree recognition

By Nermeen Murad  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The third session of the regional committee in charge of the application of the Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees in Higher Education in the Arab states, ended with a call to increase cooperation between national bodies dealing with questions related to the equivalence of degrees.

The committee also recommended at the close of the session on Thursday that specialised information units be established and entrusted with the task of collecting information relevant to the efficient application of the convention.

During the discussions of the four-day convention, representatives from different Arab states and organisations explained the national institutions dealing with the recognition of diplomas in their respective countries, as well as the lack of coordination among these bodies.

Comments were heard from various participants on ways to avoid problems resulting from this lack of coordination. There were suggestions to reduce the number of national bodies to a

minimum, thereby encouraging better organisation and closer linkage among them.

The committee suggested nominating representatives from each national body to work with other representatives, as well as the establishment of common criteria, in order to achieve the goal of cooperation.

The committee also discussed the administrative procedures which are followed in respect to the recognition of studies and academic diplomas in the Arab states.

The members noted that the discrepancies between procedures followed by the contracting states may hinder the process of recognition and equivalence, consequently producing a negative impact on the mobility of students, professors, and professionals in these countries.

In view of the plurality of these bodies and the variety of procedures followed, the committee suggested that action be taken to facilitate and coordinate these procedures. In addition, it recommended that regulation be established to control the role of syndicates, in regard to admission to the professional practices.

Regarding bilateral or multi-lateral agreements among several countries concerning the recogni-

tion of higher education studies, diplomas, and academic degrees, the committee felt that the conclusion of similar agreements would consolidate the present conventions and would lead to facilitating the process of recognition of studies and academic diplomas, as well as the process of applying the present convention.

Furthermore, the committee urged the Arab states to intensify their efforts towards facilitating recognition, particularly within the Arab region.

On the first day of the convention, the participants unanimously elected Mr. Abdel Latif Shalash, the Egyptian delegate, as its chairman. Mr. Jamal Eddine Al Karrawi, the Moroccan delegate, and Mr. Aref Al Hassan, the United Arab Emirates delegate, were elected vice-chairmen. A delegate from Jordan, Dr. Victor Billeh, was elected rapporteur.

The participants in the convention were: Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen Arab Republic, Sudan, Syria, the Socialist Democratic Republic of Yemen, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Iraq, Algeria, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Kuwait, Morocco, Palestine, the Association of Arab Universities, and the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

## Petrochemicals workshop delegates suggest creation of pan-Arab company

AMMAN (J.T.) — A three-day workshop on marketing issues in petrochemicals and fertilisers trading in the Arab World has ended in Amman and the delegates have issued a set of recommendations designed to boost the Arab petrochemicals industry.

A final statement issued at the Thursday conclusion of the meetings called for the establishment of a pan-Arab company to take charge of all matters dealing with the marketing of petrochemicals and fertilisers, and also urged Arab states to establish a central data system on petrochemicals that would offer services to all Arab countries producing or marketing fertilisers.

In addition, the statement

voiced the delegation's support for all measures that would remove all customs obstacles and, thereby, facilitate the flow of petrochemical products throughout the Arab World.

The delegates demanded Arab countries to draw up more cooperation contracts among themselves in the areas of production and marketing of petrochemical products. They also encouraged more cooperation with Third World nations by embarking on joint economic ventures with them.

They urged Arab states to employ the most advanced technological techniques in setting up intermediary industries which can

be complimentary to the petrochemicals industry.

The workshop was organised by the Royal Scientific Society, the United Nations Economic Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), and the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development. Under its medium-term plan for 1984-1989, ESCWA has been conducting several studies dealing with trade in manufactured products.

The workshop, which involved senior Arab and international experts in the industry, focused on inter-regional trade in petrochemicals and fertilisers ESCWA region and its impact on future investments in these industries.

## American anti-drug official says education is key to prevention

By Najwa Najjar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Although drug abuse may not be a serious problem in the Kingdom at the moment, measures should be taken to prevent any drug abuse in the future, said Michael Dana, associate director for inter-governmental and interagency relations in the U.S. Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) during his two-day visit to Jordan.

Prior to his departure on Wednesday Dr. Dana met with Jordanian officials from the ministries of labour and social development and health, the Jordan Social Defence Committee, the director of the Anti-Narcotics and Forgery Department, and the director of the Anti-Narcotics Department of the Arab League to discuss the most effective programmes to combat drug abuse being implemented in the U.S.

Jordanian officials agreed that Jordan does not have anywhere near the magnitude of the drug problem existing in the U.S., but pointed to an increase of drug users in the Kingdom due to the following factors: the escalation in international drug trafficking, more Jordanian students, businessmen and tourists travelling to countries where drug trade is widespread, and the increase in the number of foreign nationals in the Kingdom who may have used drugs in their country.

According to Colonel Hashem Al Qaisi, director of the Anti-Narcotics and Forgery Department, in a previous interview with the Jordan Times, the number of drug users in Jordan has risen by 31.5 per cent in comparison with 1984.

Compared to other countries, drug abuse in Jordan is a minor problem. However, the use of Jordanian territory for illegal trafficking of drugs is a major

problem, Dr. Dana noted. Nevertheless, he added, drug education is essential to halt the advancement of drug abuse in any country.

Speaking to reporters, Dr. Dana elaborated on what drug education would entail. "Education embodies the three 'A's': awareness, attitude, action. We want to make the populace aware of the problem, and hopefully that awareness will change their attitude and lead to action," he said.

Dr. Dana is also a veteran criminologist, social scientist, and activist for positive social change.

He explained that OSAP tries to involve parent and youth groups in schools, calling for a school environment free from drugs. Studies conducted by this office have shown that the market for drug pushers and cartels includes younger children. "It is easy to slip cocaine or pot to eight to 12 year olds, and since these drugs are psychoactive it takes only one time before the child is addicted," he said.

"In most cases drug abuse starts at home," stated Dr. Dana. He explained that, often, parents do not know who their children are associating with or how they spend their time after school. He noted, "In group sessions, we urge parents to get to know their children's friends parents and to check on their children."

Moreover, OSAP strives to stop adolescents from experimenting with the gateway drugs — cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana. Again referring to data compiled by OSAP, Dr. Dana noted that teenagers who smoke cigarettes are five times more susceptible to marijuana, and those who smoke marijuana are ten times more likely to try cocaine.

"Similarly marijuana is associated with alcohol, since inhibi-

tions are lowered when alcohol is administered," he continued, stressing that since all gateway drugs are associated, "we work so that children do not even experiment with them."

"A lot of children try hard drugs thinking that they will go through detoxification treatment and go back to normal," he continued. "However, we are finding that the damage to the brain and organ cells is irreparable. Even marijuana, considered to be a harmless drug is having greater impact on the body since today it is 175 times stronger than what is used to be."

OSAP has designed and funded several drug prevention programmes for the media targeting the adolescent age group. One such programme was recently launched in Washington featuring the rock group The Jettis. Dr. Dana said, "Our aim is preventive education. Once everyone knew about AIDS, there was a noticeable change in behaviour. Perhaps once everyone knows about drugs the demand for them will lessen."

However, education on its own will not be effective, according to the OSAP director, "education must be provided in a constructive way and must be followed with constructive parental and societal support." In addition to the drug abuse campaigns carried out by the U.S. government, the "Just Say No" clubs are appearing throughout the country as a new way to prevent drug abuse.

These new support clubs are similar to other clubs dealing with social diseases such as alcoholism, whereby members and those in charge try to realise the potential of drug users, subvert their energy, and help them develop a healthy outlook on life, about their bodies and themselves," Dr. Dana added.

## AUB aims to maintain excellence

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Means for maintaining academic excellence at the American University of Beirut (AUB) was the main theme of discussion during a two-day meeting of the institution's board of trustees, which ended here Friday.

Deliberations of the 24-member board focused chiefly on administrative measures to be adopted in order to "restore the university's academic glamour," AUB President Ibrahim Al Salti told the Jordan Times.

The meeting decided to recruit some professors from Jordan, other Arab countries, and the U.S. to fill a number of vacancies in the university's faculties.

Ways of further enhancing AUB's academic cooperation with other Arab universities was also touched on during the gathering.

The university offers skills and training programmes to upgrade the capabilities of people working in the areas of health, agriculture, administration, and medicine in a number of Arab states, including Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates.

The university's head pointed out that AUB and the University of Jordan had signed an agreement for the exchange of expertise and staff members. Dr. Salti disclosed that, in cooperation with the Royal Jordanian Airline, AUB has designed a rehabilitation programme for the airline's directors and staff. "Later this pilot project would be made known to other interested Arab

airline companies," he noted. While it has maintained its high academic standards, the AUB, one of the oldest and most prestigious educational institutions in the Middle East, has been affected by the general, turbulent security situation in Lebanon, and, in particular, by the country's slumping economy.

The institution's \$11 million deficit in the 1987-1988 budget is expected to be covered by a fund-raising campaign, which is proceeding actively, said Dr. Salti, the first Jordanian to fill the AUB's presidency seat. Dr. Salti was unanimously elected to this position during the board's meeting in March.

Other observers linked the budget deficit, which started surfacing over the past three years, to the AUB hospital's treatment of war patients for minimal fees, or as in most cases, for free.

The AUB's Development Committee for the Middle East and Europe, in a January meeting, designed a programme to seek \$43 million in donations throughout the coming three years in order to bridge the gap in its deficit. The campaign aims at covering an expected minimum annual deficit of \$15 million until 1990.

## Murder attempt tied to prostitution ring

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A multiple murder attempt last Monday, in which three men were injured, has been linked to a prostitution ring cracked by police last month, informed police sources told the Jordan Times.

An armed man shot and wounded the three men after entering their house in the Sports City area. The armed man's three daughters, who were in the company of the men, were not hurt, the police sources said.

The assailant, the three men, and the three women involved in the murder attempt have all been apprehended.

According to police sources who asked not to be identified, the three women, in their early twenties, were previously arrested for their involvement in a prostitution ring broken by police last month. The sources said the women were put under house arrest, and that their father later agreed to sign a paper at the

police station, saying he would not harm his daughters.

On Monday, the father, identified as A.J., followed his three daughters, who had taken a cab to the Amman house. Upon seeing them enter the home of the three men, the father returned to his home, where he forced his wife to accompany him to the house where he saw his daughters enter. "To prove to her that her daughters were prostitutes," he had also brought a loaded gun, the informed sources said.

After being allowed by the three men into the home, the father "started shooting at everybody," the police sources said. The assailant's wife managed to protect her three daughters, but the three men who tried to tackle the father suffered multiple injuries, the sources added.

Amman Police Chief Major General Nassouh Mohieddin told the Jordan Times on Tuesday that police were interrogating everyone involved in the murder attempt.

## DUTCH TRADE MISSION

A Dutch trade delegation will be visiting Amman from Oct. 12-14. The delegation, consisting of representatives of major Dutch producers and exporters, is interested to expand trade in the following fields:

- Instruments and systems for the analysis of materials (metals, non-metals, liquids and fluids, etc.).
- Delivery of animal husbandry projects.
- Export of animals, breeding cattle semen, embryos, breeding sheep, goats and horses.
- Cheese export.
- Plunger and pistonpumps, motorpump-units, high-pressure spraying equipment.
- Hair-care accessories.
- Flexible materials for industries, agricultural films for building purpose.
- Paper and board.
- Switchgear 6 KV up to 24 KV, disconnectors and earthing switches 36 KV up to 765 KV.
- Full plastic.
- Chemical products.
- Special steel (bars and plates), carbon and stainless steel tubes, rails and rail materials.
- Water treatment installations, oil and gas equipments and services, spare-parts, line pipe.
- Ceramic floor and wall-tiles.
- Tufted and needlefelt carpet.
- Refrigeration and airconditioning for supermarkets, meat, fish, etc.

The following firms are participating: Baird Europe B.V., De Boer Stainrichting B.V., Den Boer's Dierhandel, Cheese Export, Douven Export B.V., Euro Harchic B.V., Fardem International B.V., Firdos International Trading B.V., Hapam B.V., Kupan B.V., Molien Chemie B.V., O.D.S. B.V., Prodetra B.V., De Steenbok B.V., Veeop-Holland (Information Centre for Dutch Cattle), V/H Visscher En Beens B.V., Smeva B.V.

This mission is organised by the Netherlands Foreign Trade Agency of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Netherlands Council for Trade Promotion.

The delegation will be staying at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.

For further information, please contact the Netherlands Consulate General, Abu Jaber's Building, Prince Mohammad Street, Amman (P.O. Box 312), Tel.: 625161, 637967.



# Jordan Times

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## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

### Al Ra'i: Paving the way for the summit

KING Hussein's talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in Latakia were in the course of the monarch's efforts to mobilise Arab efforts towards a successful Arab summit meeting in November. The visit was also part of the consultations King Hussein is embarking on with Arab leaders in order to concert the efforts of all Arab states in the face of the common challenges and the fast moving developments on the Arab scene. It is therefore natural for such contacts to win the interest of Arab countries which are now making ready for the summit and its important tasks. It should be said that ending differences among Arab states and clearing the atmosphere among Arab leaders constitute the most important step leading to a successful summit that can chart the Arab Nation's future plans and strategies. Reconciliation among Arab countries should take place now before the summit is convened, and in order to ensure its success which will not be a success for Jordan alone but rather for all Arab states. Therefore, we can say that the Latakia talks were of immense importance, and reflect a Syrian-Jordanian common sense of national responsibility and determination for overcoming any obstacle that could impede the success of the coming summit. With such contacts and preliminary consultations the Arab masses have a renewed hope in a brighter Arab future.

### Al Dustour: King rallies Arab leaders

KING Hussein Thursday took another step towards unifying Arab ranks and concerting their efforts and their stands by making a visit to Syria for talks with President Hafez Al Assad. The visit and the talks fall within the framework of the King's current efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere and to reconcile Arab leaders. These are important steps and essential elements for a successful summit in November. Jordan which has been striving to build a strong, unified Arab stand over the past years, realises that solidarity among Arab countries and a unity of ranks would most certainly have its beneficial and positive effect on promoting the Arab stand and strengthening Arab positions in the face of the threats confronting the Arab Nation. Jordan is responding to the Arab countries' decision to meet in Amman by embarking on this important step of removing all obstacles in the path of a successful summit. The King is setting a good example to other Arab leaders by opening a new chapter in inter-Arab relations and by helping to bring Arab leaders together in an atmosphere of harmony and true brotherly cooperation. The Arab Nation now stands at the threshold of a new era and therefore, they ought to undertake all necessary steps to strengthen their position and achieve solidarity.

### Sawt Al Shaab: King continues reconciliation mission

KING Hussein has embarked on a mission of reconciling Arab countries with one another, weeks before the convening of the extra-ordinary summit in Amman. The eyes of the world are watching the developments, and Amman wants to see its summit in November achieving total success. Jordan wants the coming summit to help end the problems of the Arab countries and end the Iran-Iraq war and the Palestine question. For this reason, Jordan is going ahead with plans for paving the way for the summit and reaping the fruit of years of work in search of solidarity and unity of ranks. Jordan and the other Arab countries are now before a critical test which they are expected to pass successfully; and their leaders are expected to work out a pan-Arab strategy that can deal with the various issues confronting them in this region. King Hussein's talks with the Syrian president were part of the Jordanian effort to prepare for a successful summit that would put an end to many Arab sufferings and tragedies.

Thursday's

### Al Ra'i: A national decision

KING Hussein's decision to restore Jordanian-Libyan diplomatic relations reflected Jordan's pan-Arab and national stand and this country's commitment to serve Arab causes. This step is part of Jordan's endeavours to build strong bridges of understanding and cooperation among Arab states and establishing solidarity among them. Needless to say that the King's decision served as a preliminary step paving the ground for a successful Arab summit meeting in Amman in November which would chart the nation's plans for protecting the Arab order and strengthening the Arab Nation in all respects. Jordan's restoration of diplomatic relations with Libya is a clear manifestation of Jordan's deep realisation of the dimensions of the common dangers and the threats posed against the whole Arab Nation. Jordan has opened its arms for the summit and expressed determination to do all it can to make it a success. To pave the way for this success Jordan is now extending a friendly hand to all sister Arab states and showing keenness on maintaining a unified nation in the face of adversity. The Arab masses will no doubt appreciate this Jordanian step and King Hussein's noble act. It is hoped that this step will bring back warmth to inter-Arab relations and open the way for a successful meeting in November.

### Al Dustour: Jordan restores ties with Libya

JORDAN'S decision to restore diplomatic relations with Libya reflects this country's deep sense of responsibility and firm commitment to Arab causes. The restoration of relations is a step designed to increase harmony among Arab leaders and to pave the ground for solidarity among Arab countries. The Jordanian decision to restore relations with Libya has a significant meaning, coming weeks before the projected summit in Amman because it is bound to give further impetus to efforts leading to unity of Arab ranks. By taking this step Jordan has set a very good example to sister Arab states in inter-Arab relations, opening the door for similar steps to be taken by other Arab countries. The Arab masses can only bless this courageous and constructive Jordanian step which is of paramount importance as Arab leaders make ready for their upcoming meeting in Amman. We hope that an atmosphere of amity and brotherly understanding will prevail during the coming summit and hope that the deliberations will be characterised with seriousness and cooperation required for fending off the common dangers.

## VIEW FROM AMMAN

# 598: Iran, Israel and the Arabs

By Kamel Abu Jaber

UNITED NATIONS Secretary General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, visited both Iran and Iraq and consulted with the leaders of both nations. He went back to New York and submitted his report regarding these consultations to the Security Council. As reported in the papers, the report is a fair and honest rendition of the positions of the belligerents with no commentary on the events by the secretary general.

Iran has already effectively rejected Resolution 598 though in a clever way, giving the image of willingness to negotiate on the surface, while in essence reiterating its previous position that it already knows will not, cannot be acceptable to Iraq. Before any adherence to a ceasefire, Iran insists that the party that started the war be identified, censured and condemned. Iran of course thinks it is Iraq that commenced hostilities while Iraq, willing in any case to refer the whole matter to an international tribunal of jurists, insists that the hostilities commenced two weeks earlier when Iran shelled Iraqi cities and instigated several acts of sabotage on its territory.

The situation, unfortunately does not seem to have changed. Iran's terms for ending the conflict are basically the same though it is now playing for time. These terms are: Condemning and laying the blame on Iraq; the downfall of the Iraqi regime and thus the opportunity to export the Iranian revolution; and finally, a demand for reparations from Iraq. In its strategic aim, Iran's demands have not changed since the hostilities commenced, and our fear is that

Resolution 598 will stagnate and simply be added to other previous resolutions. What is needed now is for the United Nations Security Council to follow this resolution with another that will force the parties to put an end to the war, not by a simple display of power alone but by the imposition of an effective embargo on arms importation into Iran.

Iran is stalling for time: Time to export more oil that brings in around twenty to twenty-five million U.S. dollars daily, and time to regroup its ground and other forces. It has been over eight months since Iran's last major land attack on Iraq. During that time, its tactics have changed to an intensification of the shelling of Iraqi cities as well as its attacks on Gulf shipping which has resulted in the cluttering up of the Gulf waters with the various navies of the world. The threat of Iran is not to Iraq alone but to the Arab World as a whole and perhaps beyond as well. Under immediate threat is not only Iraq but Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Saudi Arabia. Seven Arab states are under immediate Iranian threat and the rest will, no doubt, follow in due course. The threat is real as evidenced by Iran's role in the death of so many pilgrims in the holy city of Mecca this past pilgrimage season.

The entire Arab security system, if such a thing ever existed, is threatened. And though we differentiate between the Iranian and the Israeli threats, in the final analysis, they are both perilous. To

Iran we genuinely extend the hand of peace since its existence in the area and its proximity to the Arabs have never been questioned. Yet Iran, like Israel continues to shun the extended hand and like Israel, it is motivated by a sectarian ideology of medieval tenure. Neither seems to abide by the normal rules of logic and neither accepts the frontiers of reality as known to others. Both reject the geographic and time limits of this century and both are intent on tearing apart the political and social fabric of the area. Both view their imbroglio with their neighbours as an historic opportunity to expand, multiply and prosper. Both are mentally armed with an ideology that combines an historic sense of persecution by others and a misplaced sense of martyrdom. Both, bearded and wearing black, seem to step out of some medieval time frame to settle historic scores and while anathema to each other ideologically, seem not to mind their alliance; an alliance that aims at unsettling the middle and keeping it in a state of fear, disunity and insecurity.

While still in power, the former Shah is reported to have likened Iran's relations with Israel to an illicit though passionate love affair. One would wish their passions were directed elsewhere than toward their mutual hostility of the people of the middle, the Arabs.

It is hoped that the U.N. Security Council will take a firm stand though we cannot blame it if it fails since the Arabs themselves are not united. Perhaps the Arab summit called for by the recent meeting of Arab foreign ministers will achieve that first step; a modicum of Arab unity at least on this very vital issue.

## Fundamentalists battle for influence in occupied territories

By Karin Laub  
The Associated Press

NABLUS, Occupied West Bank — Muslim fundamentalist groups are waging an aggressive campaign for influence in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and have become formidable rivals of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The battle has focused on the youth, especially those on university campuses, and has sometimes led to violence.

At An Najah University in the West Bank town of Nablus, school officials ordered the campus closed Sept. 5 after a tense confrontation between the Islamic bloc and followers of Yasser Arafat's PLO.

The conflict erupted over which group should organise religious ceremonies on campus. Fundamentalists used the issue in an apparent effort to test how far they could go in challenging the PLO.

Muslim groups have steadily gained influence in the occupied territories in the past decade, especially among young Palestinians frustrated by the PLO's

failure to end the 20-year-old military occupation.

"We tried Marxism. We tried Socialism, and all kinds of other theories during the past 40 years (since Israel was created), but we lost the war. People now realise that victory comes from Allah (God)," said Zaid Bilal, a fundamentalist leader in Nablus.

Bilal has been linked by secular Arabs to the underground Muslim Brotherhood, which advocates creation of one state for all Muslims based on Islamic law.

Raphael Israeli, an Islamic studies professor at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, said the Muslim Brothers have become more aggressive in their campaign to return lapsed Muslims to the faith, going door to door with religious tracts.

Some Muslims have also been beaten for refusing to observe the fast on Ramadan, the Islamic holy month.

The Islamic surge is "a response to Jewish fundamentalism in the West Bank and to the lack of possibilities for a political solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict," said Saeb Erakat, a political science professor at An Najah.

Arab national groups are still in control, "but they are now on the defensive," said Matti Steinberg, an Israeli expert on Middle East affairs at Hebrew University.

Fatah is trying to stem the Muslim fundamentalist tide, in part by incorporating Islamic slogans in its pamphlets, even though it advocates a secular Palestinian state for Muslims and Christians alike, said Steinberg. "Fatah wants to show there is no contradiction between Islam and nationalist aspirations," he said.

There are no figures on how many of the 800,000 Palestinians in the West Bank and 600,000 in Gaza are Muslim fundamentalists, but signs of a growing Islamic presence are everywhere.

The number of mosques in Nablus, the largest West Bank city with a population of 120,000, tripled from 12 in 1967 to 38 today. The number of mosques in Gaza quadrupled during the same period, from about 40 to 162.

In Nablus, residents said many more women wear traditional Muslim dress — headscarves and long robes — than did

a decade ago. During a recent visit, few women were seen in Western dress.

Muslim leaders last month forced the cancellation of the first Palestinian beauty contest, saying it was frivolous. Contestants were to have modelled traditional Arab clothing, cooked Arab meals and demonstrated make-up skills using natural dyes.

But the universities are the main gauge of shifting loyalties, especially since Israeli military authorities banned municipal elections in 1975 after Palestinians elected pro-PLO mayors.

At Hebron University, Islamic groups last year wrested control of the student council from Shabiba, a youth movement linked to Arafat's mainstream Fatah PLO group.

At the Islamic University in Gaza, Muslim groups have run the student council for several years, steadily taking votes away from Shabiba, which means "youth" in Arabic.

But the most intense struggle is being waged at An Najah in Nablus, about 70 kilometres north of Jerusalem. It is being watched closely.

"The PLO sees the campus as one of the main footholds in the West Bank," said an Israeli military official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

"They already lost Gaza and Hebron. They don't want to lose Nablus," said the Israeli official.

In recent years, the Islamic Bloc, Al Kutla Al Islamiya, has garnered more votes at An Najah, winning 40 per cent in student council elections July 27, compared to 48 per cent for Shabiba.

"We began in the university with two people praying in this corridor. Now we have more than 1,000 supporters," Islamic Bloc candidate Khaled Kaabi, 21, said on election day.

An Najah, founded in 1977, has about 4,000 students.

Tensions ran high that day. The two groups rallied in opposite corners of the campus courtyard, beating drums and chanting slogans. Some students engaged in shouting matches and fistfights.

The current conflict began Aug. 26 when the Shabiba-run student council organised an Islamic new year's celebration. Three days later, the Islamic

Bloc held its own, unauthorised, celebration on campus.

Soubhi Anabawi, 56, a Nablus religious leader who is also reputed to have ties to the Muslim Brotherhood, said the counter-rally was held because "those who celebrated the new year, don't practice Islam like it says in the Koran."

Student council president Samir Dwardsh, 27, a leader of Shabiba, said the rally by the Islamic Bloc was intended as a show of strength. "The Islamic Bloc is saying, 'we are a power in the university, we want to have some say,'" he said.

Some say the Shabiba-run student council called for organisers to be punished for holding an unauthorised rally. The Islamic Bloc, in turn demanded control over the campus mosque and all religious celebrations.

On Sept. 5, about 3,000 students from both camps faced off in a tense confrontation, and university officials ordered An Najah closed indefinitely to prevent clashes.

"I wanted time to talk things over," said An Najah President Bahgat Sabri.

## S.Korea faces unfinished political agenda

By Barry Renfrew  
The Associated Press

SEOUL, South Korea — South Korea is getting ready to see if it can complete its unfinished political agenda and finally make the transition to full democracy.

The massive anti-government protests of the past summer, in which hundreds of thousands of people took to the streets, pointed the way for democracy. But many questions must be answered before it becomes clear whether Korea can build a lasting democratic system.

Many Koreans still are asking if democracy can work in a country that has yet to have peaceful transfer of power and that has been dominated by authoritarian governments for most of its history.

"The internal situation of Korea is highly uncertain and tumultuous with steady but troubled efforts for political and social liberalisation," the Korea Herald said in a Sept. 8 editorial.

Work has been completed on amending the constitution to allow the first direct presidential elections in 16 years. Elections are set to be held before the end of the year once the constitutional changes are approved by a national referendum, tentatively set for Oct. 27.

President Chun Doo-hwan said, in putting the constitution on display for public review Sept. 21, that the nation was showing political maturity as it embarked on "a new chapter" in its development.

Both the governing and opposition parties... have steadfastly applied the democratic methodology of dialogue and compromise and concession and accommodation. I trust that such a practice will further develop and take hold in the future," Chun said.

But observers are asking if the intransigence that traditionally has shaped Korean politics can give way overnight to moderation, compromise and democratic stability.

Compromise always has been considered a sign of weakness in Korean politics. Most political leaders have chosen to be tough and inflexible as a sign of strength.

Few observers are willing to predict that traditional dissent and confrontation will disappear once a democratic government replaces Chun after he steps down Feb. 25 at the end of a seven-year term.

Some supporters of whichever side loses almost certainly will be unwilling to accept defeat, and the stage could quickly be set for new political confrontations and violent demonstrations.

Democratic elections will answer only some of the political

and social problems facing Korean society.

Long years of stern rule have created frustration among radical students, industrial workers and others who are demanding sweeping reforms that go far beyond democratic government.

Hundreds of thousands of workers went on strike for higher pay and shorter working hours after Chun gave in to opposition demands for direct presidential elections following the June protests.

Strikes and labour unrest were all but outlawed in the past, and the workers seized on the government's setback to press for greater rights. Workers said they wanted their share of the enormous growth that has turned Korea into an economic giant.

Most of the strikes have been settled by pay raises. But the workers are likely to have more demands, and they won't hesitate to use strikes or other action to press them.

Labour militancy will be a stern test in a country where the government traditionally has worked to further the interests of business and controls many major corporations.

Another top problem is the country's radical students, who played a key role in the anti-government disturbances during the summer and are still staging violent protests.

Student leaders have rejected

any deal with the government and are demanding Chun's immediate overthrow. They also talk about punishing Chun and other leaders for alleged human-rights abuses.

The students want sweeping changes in Korean society, including an ill-defined "people's state" in which wealth would be redistributed and the government run by workers and peasants.

Government and opposition leaders both admit they are worried about the radical students, even though they form a minority on college campuses. They say the students' refusal to halt violent protests does not bode well for future stability.

"In the midst of the popular calls for democratisation, the people cannot help expressing their immediate concern over the prevalence of radicalism on campuses," the Korea Times said in a Sept. 20 editorial.

One other powerful factor that has not changed in Korean politics is the strength of the military and the security and intelligence forces who have dominated the country for most of its history.

The military did not intervene during the June protests, but few observers are willing to believe the country's generals have decided to withdraw from politics and would not intervene if they believed South Korea were going in a direction they could not tolerate.

## LETTERS

### Stoned beauty

To the Editor:

I WAS puzzled to read in the Jordan Times issue of September 19, the letter of Mrs. Aida Dajani, who calls herself a "lover of art" and a great defender of the beauty of the Second Circle.

First of all I think that only people who have "interest" in the big amount of money that was poured into that circle, can find it attractive.

A "monument that enhances its surroundings"? That ugly wheel and that wall? I really think the surroundings were much, much better when the Second Circle was made of flowers and benches. That is beauty Mrs. Dajani, not the stones.

As for the "immense pleasure to children and adults," is it pleasure to have your children risk their lives in the middle of a road crossing? And, is this a proper place for fun and relaxation? If people gather at the Second Circle it is because they are in need of parks and open air places, but a circle is certainly not the appropriate place.

As for the Fifth Circle, certainly, Mrs. Dajani does not follow the articles of Ms. Randa Habib that she unjustly calls "negative".

So instead of giving suggestions to Ms. Habib, maybe Mrs. Dajani should herself take a course in objectivity which her letter shows that she completely lacks.

Dina Chamoun  
P.O. Box 1153  
Amman.

## Suspect confesses to RJ hijack

(Continued from page 1)

possible."

The officials said the Lebanese suspect cooperated extensively with FBI agents after his arrest on Sept. 13 in international waters in the Mediterranean Sea.

The law enforcement officials said Yousif, 28, a member of the Lebanese Amal militia, talked about the hijacking, his accomplices and other topics touching on extremist activities in Lebanon.

They expressed confidence that they can successfully fight in court expected defence arguments that the evidence was inadmissible and coerced because Yousif suffered fractures in both wrists and complained of seasickness.

The officials denied that he had been constantly interrogated while held in custody at sea for four days or that he had been mistreated to obtain a confession.

Right after his arrest, Yousif was advised of his rights in both English and Arabic to remain

silent or to have a lawyer present, but he voluntarily cooperated with the FBI agents after saying he understood his rights, the officials said.

They still were unable to explain how Yousif, who had been handcuffed, suffered the wrist injuries but said it did not occur from his resisting arrest and that any injuries were accidental.

"It was not intentional. It would not make any sense to do it. That would be the first thing a defence attorney would yell — brutality," said one official.

The officials said more charges may soon be filed against Yousif, partly reflecting secret grand jury testimony given this week by an American passenger on the hijacked plane.

The United States arrested Yousif under a 1984 anti-terrorism law because three U.S. citizens were among the more than 60 passengers aboard RJ Flight 402 that was hijacked on June 11, 1985, as it left Beirut for Amman.



# Prince Hassan delivers Jordan's address to the U.N. General Assembly

## Peace in Mideast is our principal preoccupation; it is time for world to act decisively to resolve Palestinian question

The following is the full text of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's address to the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, Sept. 24, 1987.

Mr. President,

ALLOW ME to extend to you my delegation's sincere congratulations on your election and our deep appreciation to your distinguished predecessor, His Excellency Mr. Humayun Chaudhry, for the skill with which he was able to guide the last session through a difficult period.

May I also express our gratitude to the Secretary General, Senor Perez de Cuellar, for his commitment to the cause of peace and his tenacious efforts to promote it. These efforts, supported by the Security Council, are particularly relevant to the region to which I belong. Despite the setbacks, we continue to believe firmly that the United Nations, and the Secretary General, remain a decisive factor in the process of peace-making and peace-keeping.

Mr. President,

Many people believe that nuclear deterrence has saved humanity from a world war during the last four decades. The so-called "balance of terror" may have played a role in military strategy, but it negates our common humanity and remains devoid of any ethical content. On the other hand, few realise that since World War II, there have been more than 150 armed conflicts in practically all parts of the world. These have claimed more than 20 million lives since 1945 — most of them innocent victims of power games and man's inhumanity to man. Right now, there are some forty armed conflicts going on, within or between states.

The East Mediterranean region, from which I come, is witness to all three types of armed conflict which have, through the ages, blotted human history.

The first type is characterised by internal tensions and armed violence. Lebanon is a tragic example of this. As compared to World War I, when the ratio of civilian casualties was only 5 per cent, the Lebanese conflict has claimed lives, 95 per cent of which were non-combatants — innocent men, women and children. We mourn them all the more because the tragedy of the Lebanon is exacerbated in the

*The so-called "balance of terror" may have played a role in military strategy, but it negates our common humanity and remains devoid of any ethical content.*

perpetuation of the conflict by proxy. The continuing war and the partition of Lebanon only serve interests beyond its borders.

The second type of armed conflict is where blood is shed when a state, in order to export its revolution, resorts to any means, even war. The Iran-Iraq conflict is an example of this type of conflict. We deplore the use of religion to promote political ends. This war, which has already ravaged two Muslim nations for more than seven years, is now spreading to the rest of the Gulf area. It represents a threat, not only to the region, but to global peace. Jordan has, without reservation, supported Security Council Resolution 598, which calls for the imposing of a ceasefire and the withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognised boundaries, in order to bring an end to this senseless war. The war has already taken hundreds of thousands of lives, including those of children who have been used as soldiers. It must not be allowed to be internationalised by proxy. The superpowers, which play a decisive role in the context of the Security Council, have a special responsibility which they must fully assume, in order to bring about peace.

The third type is the classic colonial form of armed conflict where territory is occupied by force, for purposes of exploitation and annexation. The Arab-Israeli conflict is a perfect example of the above. In this respect, and throughout the last two decades, Israeli aggression in the Occupied Territories of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights has continued unabated. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 provide adequate bases for establishing peace in the area. Jordan has spared no effort to promote the process of a comprehensive peace through the convening of an international conference, sponsored by the United Nations, in which all parties

concerned, and the Five Permanent Member States of the Security Council, should participate.

Mr. President,

It has been said that since war first begins in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences for peace must be constructed. The time has come for all of us to adjust our thinking to contemporary realities and to recognise that all our efforts to promote human welfare will be in vain, if a just and durable peace remains elusive. We are now in the seventeenth year since the Balfour Declaration, nearly the fortieth year since the partition of Palestine and the twentieth year since the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights. I represent the fourth generation of my family which had the honour of leading the Great Arab Revolution, to gain independence and ensure prosperity for the Arab Nation. The problem of Palestine, for which my grandfather gave his life and which has been the main preoccupation of the Hashemite family through the decades, remains unsettled. Time has not healed wounds — it has deepened them. There is a whole genera-

*There is a whole generation of Palestinians born and bred in refugee camps. They have known nothing but death, horror and deprivation.*

tion of Palestinians born and bred in refugee camps. They have known nothing but death, horror and deprivation. It is time for world conscience to revolt and act decisively to resolve the Palestinian question, including their right to a Palestinian homeland on Palestinian territory.

Mr. President,

The United Nations rightly emphasises regional cooperation. We, in our region, look forward to it. The Arab League was established for that purpose. Through the years, its structure has weakened, not just because of internal strife and differences, but also because of external influences and interference. We consider regional cooperation to be



an essential building block of multilateralism. Recent years have witnessed a steady retreat in this field. Nations, particularly the superpowers, have increasingly resorted to the bilateral approach. In our view, this change is due much more to short-term self-interest than to the discovery of an inherent weakness in multilateralism, which must, of necessity, remain the corner-stone of our interdependent world.

Bilateralism enables the superpowers to promote their own policy objectives to the detriment of regional order. The policy of containment they have pursued in our region has thus bought time for them, but it has also helped to perpetuate inherently unhealthy situations. Maintenance of the status quo is not a step towards problem-solving. More often than not, it only further aggravates the problem. In the Middle East, instead of tangible progress towards peace, time lost has strengthened the non-state actors whose activities can only hamper progress. Such is the case of terrorists and of all those for whom a situation of insecurity, social tensions and political upheavals is a source of profit. The status quo, which has prevailed since the sixties, is also becoming a source of factionalism and of conflict between minorities and ethnicities, facilitating a vicious "divide and rule" policy, which can only be detrimental to the long-

term interests of our region.

Mr. President,

If, in the first place, I have dwelt on the problem of conflict, it is because the attainment of peace in the region is our principal pre-occupation and because we realise, as should all others, that insecurity anywhere is a threat to security everywhere. We do, however, fully realise that economic stability and social harmony are the pre-requisites of human welfare. We welcome the results of UNCTAD (U.N. Conference on Trade and Development) VII, which despite bleak forecasts, was a relative success. There is no doubt that the inherent problems of the present world economic order need to be urgently addressed. Foremost among them is the problem of international debt. Like a malignant disease, the debt problem is spreading and is taking its toll in developing countries. It is time we recognise at the international level that there is no panacea and that palliatives will not do. At the same time, let no one be under the illusion that it is a problem of the South alone. Clearly, international cooperation, cemented by mutual understanding and a recognition of interdependence, is called for if adequate and effective solutions are to be found. The earnings of more and more developing countries are now being

swallowed up by mere payment of interests. There is a cash flow from the South to the North. This is clearly an aberration. It is not just a cause for concern in political or economic terms. It is also an affront to the human family that the poor should go on becoming poorer and the rich richer. When addressing UNCTAD VII, I proposed the establishment of a mixed commission, composed of eminent persons of international repute, to re-assess the performance of the international economic system in the context of the colossal challenges we face. Such a body should prepare a comprehensive executive report, in an independent and impartial manner, on the major economic issues which hamper international cooperation, and suggest formulae on alternative approaches to global economic and financial problems.

Mr. President,

We, in Jordan, have steadfastly followed a policy of moderation in all respects. Likewise, our foreign policy has remained steadfast. Jordan's position on questions which figure on the agenda of this Assembly is well-known. We strongly condemn policies of apartheid, we deplore foreign occupation and we support peaceful solutions to problems which have long been sources of conflict in Africa, Asia and Latin America. If I have not dwelt on them, it is to save your time and not because of lack of zeal or concern on my part.

Mr. President,

It has been said that the most important lesson of history is that men do not learn from their lessons. However, the nature of contemporary global problems is such, that a basic change in thinking and in attitude is called for on the part of the human family as a whole. Despite spectacular scientific progress and technological advances, humankind has remained incapable of resolving the problems of poverty and development. It is ironic that while famine was recently ravaging one continent, there were mountains of grain, beef and butter causing serious problems of storage in another. Plenty and plenty cannot co-exist without causing human conscience to revolt. The dilemma of our times is that human wisdom has not kept pace with human knowledge and man has not learnt to be more humane.

*We strongly condemn policies of apartheid, we deplore foreign occupation and we support peaceful solutions to problems which have long been sources of conflict in Africa, Asia and Latin America.*

Mr. President,

No statement in this Assembly can be complete without referring to the ultimate beneficiaries, or victims, of the policies and practices we discuss here: Individual human beings, whatever their creed, colour or political affiliation.

You may remember that, in 1981, I had the honour to propose to this Assembly the promotion of a New International Humanitarian Order. Since then, the General Assembly has adopted, without a vote, a series of resolutions in support of this proposal and has received two reports from the Secretary-General on the subject. My proposal was inspired by the realisation that, in purely human terms, the quality of life has been steadily degenerating over the past decades, despite modern technological achievements. I stated then that whether one looks at the globe in the East-West context or the North-South context, the overall picture continues to be grim. In human terms, we are not ready for the next century or even the next decade. Now, in the late eighties, this assessment remains as valid as before.

Encouraged by the support my proposal received from the member-states, an Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues was established outside the framework of the United Nations, to play a catalytic role and facilitate the task of this Assembly in promoting the humanitarian order. I am pleased to inform you that the Commission, which had a limited mandate in terms of time and programme of work, and which I had the honour to co-chair with His Highness Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, has completed its final report. The final version will be published in the coming weeks

and made available to member-states for their consideration.

Mr. President,

Our Commission took the view, from the outset, that tangible results can only be achieved if we remain specific and concentrate on a few selected issues of major concern. Consequently, a series of sectoral reports covering a range of humanitarian questions, reflecting our views and containing detailed recommendations, has been published. The final report is a synthesis of these reports. We hope it will be helpful in the process begun by this Assembly to elaborate and implement the humanitarian order. We believe that a vigorous follow-up is necessary for any report to produce the results expected of it. To this end, and in our report, we have foreseen a series of measures. In that context, I would like to suggest that a small group of governmental experts be formed, within the United Nations, to look into practical ways and means to make further progress and to ensure that the relevant recommendations are translated into reality by governments, as well as by inter-governmental and non-governmental agencies. I have no doubt that many governments would wish to come forward on a voluntary basis to provide the required expertise.

Mr. President,

If we are to improve the human condition and make this planet a better and more secure place to live in for our children, we must not wait for things to change. We must change ourselves first. We must adjust our thinking and our attitudes to the new realities of the contemporary world, in order to bring about a change in the global political, economic and social environment. Allow me to conclude by quoting a former U.N. Secretary-General who gave his life in defence of the principles and purpose of this Organisation:

"Working at the edge of the development of human society is to work at the brink of the unknown. Much of what is done will one day prove to have been of little avail. That is no excuse for the failure to act in accordance with our best understanding, in recognition of its limits but with faith in the ultimate result of the creative evolution in which it is our privilege to co-operate."

God bless you. Thank you.

## Blacks weigh celebration of U.S. constitution's bicentennial

By Betty Wilshire  
Reuter

NEW YORK — An exhibition mounted by a Harlem museum offers a reminder of why black Americans aren't sure just how fervently they should join in celebrating the 200th anniversary of the U.S. constitution this year.

The exhibition, "The Right of All: Blacks and the United States Constitution," set up by the Schomburg Centre for Research in Black Culture and now touring several U.S. cities, illustrates the source of that ambivalence.

Its focus is constitutional law, the arena in which black Americans continue to struggle for freedom and equality.

It concludes some compelling reminders of the reason for that struggle: A pair of slave shackles and a Ku Klux Klan robe.

On display also are 200 prints, manuscripts, publications, paintings and photographs drawn from the collections of the Schomburg Centre, New York Public Library, the National Archives and other sources.

The show traces from colonial times to the 1970s black Americans' efforts to shape the constitution which, as amended over the years, ceased to be a document that tolerated enslavement and became one that championed freedom for all.

"It is impossible to present an accurate view of the either the origin and development of the constitution of the United States or the country for which it is the basic document, without a far greater knowledge of black history and the role of race," said Howard Dodson, chief of the Schomburg.

When the constitution was drawn up in Philadelphia 200 years ago, blacks had no rights that whites had to honour. Slavery was legal.

According to Dr. Robert Morris, head of Schomburg's rare

books, manuscripts and archives section and co-curator of the show, many Americans are unaware of what it took to ratify the three reconstruction amendments to the constitution.

The 13th amendment abolished slavery.

The 14th amendment gave blacks equal protection under the law from the "black codes" that restricted their ability to own land and to work, and which denied them most basic civil and political rights.

And the 15th amendment gave black men the right to vote. Morris said the amendments forced "the constitution to approach the declaration of independence (adopted in Philadelphia in 1776) as an icon of freedom and equality."

Although the word slavery never appears in the original constitution, the "miracle of Philadelphia" could not have taken place without considering it.

The declaration of independence stated: "We hold these truths to be self-evident. That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness..."

Morris said: "The constitution was for blacks a retrogressive document that, without mentioning slavery recognised and legitimised the institution."

"My real surprise is that people question my remarks and (supreme court justice) Thurgood Marshall's," Morris said.

"At the base of both our statements is the fact that the constitution recognised and legitimised slavery and goes on to become the document that we would have preferred to see in the beginning."

He was referring to comments by Marshall, the sole black on the supreme court, at a seminar in Hawaii last May.

## JTV Channel 2 Preview

Sat. — Sept. 26, 1987

8:30 Together We Stand

9:00 Variety Show

10:20 Feature Film  
A Billion Dollar

Sun. — Sept. 27, 1987

8:30 Charles In Charge

9:10 A Trillion For Defence:  
What Have We Bought?

Analysis of America's defence posture, including: the capacity to fight new kinds of wars; the cohesiveness of the strategy that binds each branch of military service; and acquisitions procedures for weapons systems and material.

10:20 Hunter

11:10 Open All Hours

Mon. — Sept. 28, 1987

8:30 Allo Allo

9:10 Mountain Men

Hermann Buhl was born in Innsbruck in 1924 and grew into one of the finest mountaineers in the world. He spent the Second World War on the Russian Front, where he was captured and sent to a prison camp. On his return, in 1946, he turned again to the mountains, and was soon recording extraordinary feats of endurance on some of the most difficult peaks in Europe. In 1953, Buhl joined a German expedition to Nanga Parbat in the Himalayas — a peak which had claimed more than 30 lives and had proved a constant challenge to the German-speaking world. On June 16th he received the news that Sir Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tensing had conquered

Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world.

10:20 The Love Boat

Tue. — Sept. 29, 1987

8:30 Don't Wait Up

9:10 Magnum

10:20 Joe Lewis

One part special

Wed. — Sept. 30, 1987

8:30 New Cycle Programmes Preview

9:10 A Day In The Country

One-part documentary

Spend a day in the country with the artists whose visions inspired a new age in the world of art. Kirk Douglas hosts this visual journey through the French countryside as it comes alive with light and colour on the canvases of the greatest Masters of the Impressionist era. Monet, Renoir, Gauguin, Pissarro, Van Gogh and many others offer an unforgettable view into the iridescent colours of the artists' lives.

10:20 The Rhinemann Exchange

Best Seller

Leslie Jenner Hawkewood confronts Allies agent Geoffrey Moore, insisting U.S. Intelligence agent David Spaulding is a dupe in a treasonous plan to exchange industrial diamonds — needed by the Nazis to make their Penemunde rocket base operative — for high-altitude gyroscopic plans — needed by the Allies — at the height of World War II.

Thur. — Oct. 1, 1987

8:30 Life's Most Embarrass-

sing Moments

9:30 Indelible Evidence

10:20 Feature Film

Secret War of Jackie's Girl

Fri. — Oct. 2, 1987

8:30 Bill Cosby Show

9:10 Against The Wind

10:20 Supertrain

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## Syrian fans revel in their country's performance

Mediterranean Games end  
Golden victory for 'Squadra Italiana'By John Rice  
Associated Press

LATAKIA, Syria — The 18-nation Mediterranean Games ended with an Olympic-scale extravaganza on Friday, closing off a gold mine for Italian athletes, a coming-out party for Albania and a major publicity effort for Syria.

On the field, it was a celebration of the "squadra italiana." The Italians took 77 of the 187 gold medals during the two-week event. Runners up France and Spain had only 18, followed closely by Yugoslavia with 17.

In the stands and the streets, it was a chance for Syrian fans to revel in the nine gold medals their country's intensive training programme helped produce, most in boxing and wrestling.

And on the political stage, it was a chance for Syrian President Hafez Assad to promote a peaceful, hospitable image for his country, with a call to turn the Mediterranean into "a sea of friendship and peace."

His own son, Bassel, won gold and silver medals in equestrian events.

While the formal closing ceremony was Friday, the real party happened Thursday night when Syria's soccer team beat France, triggering hours of nationwide celebrations worthy of a World Cup or American Super Bowl victory.

Exultant Syrians paraded through the streets of Latakia and Damascus long past midnight honking horns and waving their country's flag from cars and trucks buried in singing, hand-clapping.

His Majesty King Hussein telephoned Syrian President Hafez Al Assad to convey Jordan's congratulations on Syria's victory.

Italy brought a world-class team to games that missed top athletes from other countries because the schedule fell too close to world, European or African

championships or Olympic qualifying events in many sports.

"Every time we take part in the Mediterranean Games with the best team we have because we consider it a duty to be present with an important team for the development of the games," said Gianfranco Cameli, deputy chief of the Italian team.

As a result, Italy went through the competition like a steamroller, dominating especially in swimming and diving.

Italian freestyle swimmer Giorgio Lamberti won five gold medals. Four each went to Manuela Dalla Valle and Tanya Vannini. Gianni Minervini set a national record in the 100-metre breaststroke with a time of 1:02.26, just six-tenths of a second off the world record.

For Spain, the Olympic-style festival was "a little bit of test for the Olympic games in Barcelona in 1992," said delegation chairman Joaquin Duale.

His country equalled France in gold medals for the first time in the 26-year history of the games.

Gymnast Laura Munoz won five gold medals with performances that Duale said surpassed her national championship efforts in Spain.

Fifteen-year-old Conchita Martinez, playing in her first significant all-ages tournament, captured the women's tennis singles crown over top-seed Angeliki Kanellopoulou of Greece, 70th in women's professional rankings.

Yugoslavia captured 17 golds, a result "above our expectations because we came with individual athletes and we didn't bring the

team sports," said delegation chief Milan Obucina.

His country left its powerful volleyball, basketball, handball and water polo teams at home partly to prepare for Olympic qualifying matches, partly to recuperate from their hosts' role at the recent university games and partly for budgetary reasons, he said.

More than half of the 87 athletes it brought won medals, finishing on Friday with golds for Sea Krdzalic in the men's Javelin and Slobodan Colovic in the women's 800 metres.

The hero of the games for the crowd was Morocco's Said Aouita, who was mobbed by cheering fans after winning the 1,500-metre and 5,000-metre races, events in which he holds world records.

Morocco also won the men's single title in tennis with Arafat Chikrouni, the men's 800 metres with Faouzi Lahbi, the women's 3,000 metres with Fatima Aouam and the women's 400-metre hurdles with Nawal El-Moutawakel, the Olympic champion who said the Mediterranean Games might be her last competition.

Albania, emerging from decades of isolation, made the games its first major sports festival since World War II.

Marksman Kristo Robo gave Albania its first gold medal in rapid fire pistol competition, and its women's volleyball and basketball teams overwhelmed all opposition.

Turkey scored a clutch of victories in wrestling and weightlifting, while Greece scattered its eight golds and 20 silvers throughout the competition.

France, which won 32 gold medals four years ago in Casablanca, took only 18 at Latakia, and team officials said they had left several of their top athletes at home.

Syria spent some \$300 million to build a much-praised sports complex on the beachfront, and officials say they may seek to host other international events here, such as the Asian Games.

"It's very important for the development of (Syrian) sports, having these fantastic venues here," said Italy's Cameli.

On Thursday, Italy's Alessandro Lambroschini ended the victory string of Morocco's Aouita by winning the 3,000-metre steeplechase of the last day of competition, helping push Italy's gold medal total to a stratospheric 77.



Bassel Assad, the Syrian president's son, won a gold medal in equestrian events.

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Good sports  
dissolve  
animosities  
in LatakiaBy Nejla Sammakia  
Associated Press Writer

LATAKIA, Syria — Yelling and pounding on their seats, an emotional Syrian crowd cheered for the victory of Egyptian wrestler Hassan El-Haddad in a bronze medal match at the current Mediterranean Games.

It was a surprisingly friendly greeting for an athlete from a country making its only sports appearance here in eight years because ongoing political differences had prevented other contacts.

But it was typical of the way the many bitter political rivalries along the Mediterranean rim seemed to fade for the brief sports festival.

"We want the Mediterranean Sea to be a sea of friendship and peace, not of death and destruction," said Syrian President Hafez Assad as he opened the games on Sept. 11. For two weeks, at least, he seems to have gotten his wish.

On the political level, Morocco is at odds with Spain, Greece and Cyprus feud bitterly with Turkey, Syria snubs Egypt and Morocco, Yugoslavia argues with Albania, Morocco contends with Algeria and Libya has rocky relations with most of its neighbours.

But there were few signs of animosity at the 18-nation games, or at the beach beside the athletes' hotel, where competitors from all nations lolled in the sun between matches.

The only indication of a major political conflict was the absence of Israel, the only Mediterranean country which has never taken part in the games due to opposition by Arab countries, which make up about half the participating nations.

Instead of the political boycotts that plagued the Moscow and Los Angeles Olympics, Latakia saw the emergence of a country, Albania, after 40 years of isolation from international sports festivals.

"I never expected such a warm welcome," said Egyptian judo player Walid Abdel-Halim.

"We were not ready for this... they all still seem to feel the union," he added, referring to the short-lived political merger between Egypt and Syria that collapsed in 1961.

The stadiums and arenas were filled largely with local spectators who paid the equivalent of 40 to 80 cents for tickets to root for the home teams.

Only Syrian athletes received more cheers than those from Egypt and Morocco, both of which are at odds with the Syrian government.

Syria broke relations with Egypt after its 1979 peace treaty with Israel and fell out with Morocco after its King Hassan hosted Israel's then-prime minister, Shimon Peres, last year.

The crowds cheered loudly for the Egyptian team at the opening ceremony, rooted for Morocco's Arafat Chikrouni when he won the men's tennis singles title and idolised Moroccan distance runner Said Aouita, mobbing him after his victories in the 1,500 and 5,000 metres races.

## AMMAN LITTLE LEAGUE

Sept. 25, 1987

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Eagle Engineering 2

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Erickson 1  
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Volvo 0

## Mansell well poised

JEREZ, Spain (R) — Briton Nigel Mansell, returning to his trusted "old" car equipped with conventional suspension, resisted the challenge from his Williams teammate Nelson Piquet and both Ferraris on Friday to take provisional pole position for Sunday's Spanish Grand Prix.

Mansell, driving with all his familiar determination, dominated both incident-packed opening practice sessions to quickly erase his memories of last weekend's engine problems in Portugal and maintain his slim hopes of a last-ditch bid for the world title.

On a cloudy but hot day, the Briton lapped the twisting and physically demanding 4.2 km Jerez circuit in a best official time of one minute 23.081 seconds — at an average speed of 182.771 kph — to edge out Ferrari's Gerhard Berger by less than one tenth of a second.

The Austrian took pole from Mansell, 1.164 ahead of world championship leader Piquet of Brazil and the Italian Michele Alboreto in the second Ferrari.

World champion Alain Prost of France, who last weekend won a record 28th Grand Prix, was fifth fastest in 1:24.596, followed by Brazilian Ayrton Senna in a Lotus.

All the drivers complained of dirt and dust on the surface after practice in which Prost, Piquet, Sweden's Stefan Johansson and Senna spun dramatically off the track.

Mansell, who plans to drive his favourite "old" car throughout the weekend in preference to the open "active-ride" Williams he drove last week, said he also lost control of his car when he was

forced off the racing line.

He said: "I didn't spin, but had to run off the track. It's very difficult if you go off line, which I did to avoid Nakajima (Satoru Nakajima of Japan)."

"He didn't see me in his mirrors and he waved to apologise afterwards."

Mansell added: "This is a much more demanding circuit than Estoril. It is very demanding physically for the drivers. But I am happy to be consistently competitive even though my car is not as quick in the slow corners as the active one."

Prost, like Mansell, seeking a victory to keep his title hopes alive, said he had had several problems during the afternoon after an encouraging morning session.

He said: "I had electrical problems and a spin and it was not very good for me. It is very slippery, like in Hungary — off the racing line."

Alain Prost



Alain Prost

Cyprus Rally  
begins

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — A Briton, a Bulgarian and a Hungarian will fight it out on the twisting narrow roads of the 2,000-metre Troodos mountains this weekend to gain a place in the European Rally Championship.

The Rothmans Cyprus Rally which starts Friday is classed as one of the top eight events in the European calendar.

That means that those drivers who complete the gruelling three-day, 800-kilometre event multiply their points by four, giving the winner 80.

First place in the European stakes is already firmly in the grasp of Italian driver Dario Cerrato, who has amassed 389 points this season.

Belgian Patrick Snijers, currently lying second with 200 points, withdrew from the Rothmans Cyprus Rally two weeks ago, apparently when it became clear he stood no chance of catching Cerrato.

This has given Briton David Llewellyn, Bulgarian Stoyan Kolev, and Hungarian Attila Ferencz a chance to pick up 80 points if they win the coefficient-4 Cypriot event and overtake Snijers in the current European tally.

This year's Cyprus event has attracted 76 entries, 13 from outside the east Mediterranean island.

Its importance in the international calendar has been overshadowed in the past three years following the inception of the Hong Kong to Beijing Rally, which unlike the Cyprus event, counts for the world championship.

Ferencz and co-driver Janos Tandari, in an Audi Quattro Coupe, are the top seeds for the Cyprus event, followed by Llewellyn and co-driver Philip Short, also in an Audi.

Kolev and his co-driver, Boyko Ignatov, in a third Quattro, have been seeded ninth behind a group of Cypriot and Greek contestants.

A Greek driver racing under the name of "Stratissimo," in a Nissan Silvia 200SX can bag the Greek Rally Championship if he has a good showing in Cyprus.

A good performance in Cyprus would also help two Spanish women, Julia Escobedo and Luisa Alfaro, driving a Lancia Delta 4WD win the European ladies championship.

The Cyprus Rally takes drivers up and down several times from sea level to tracks high up in the mountains where the special stages, nearly half the total distance, always take their toll of drivers and their machines.

## Tabulation of medals

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1. Italy	77	47	39	163
2. France	18	30	25	73
3. Spain	18	24	35	77
4. Yugoslavia	17	19	17	53
5. Turkey	10	9	23	42
6. Syria	8	7	14	29
7. Morocco	9	8	3	20
8. Greece	8	20	19	47
9. Albania	4	2	6	12
10. Egypt	6	6	10	22
11. Algeria	5	4	4	14
12. Tunisia	4	3	5	10
13. Cyprus	2	—	—	2
14. Lebanon	—	4	—	4
15. San Marino	—	1	—	1
16. Libya	—	—	—	—
17. Malta	—	—	—	—
18. Monaco	—	—	—	—

## Daily Jawharat Al-Ajami Restaurants (New management)

Offers you daily, the most delicious and famous kinds of grilled food prepared by highly skilled cooks.

Barbecues, Kababs

Full meal for JD 1.350 which includes barbecues or a daily dish with mutabbal, salad and fresh juice.

Home & offices delivery service available. Shmeisani - behind Jordan Tower Hotel - opposite Alia Building, Tel. 667212.

## FURNISHED APARTMENT WANTED

A British family is looking for a ground-floor furnished apartment, consisting of 3 bedrooms, utilities, central heating, telephone and garden.

Pls. call tel: 846424 in the morning; tel: 668609 in the afternoon.

## DIVING COURSE OFFERED

The Royal Diving Centre, Aqaba is to run a diving course, beginning Friday, Oct. 9 until Saturday, Oct. 17. For Aqaba residents, the course will be conducted each afternoon between 3:00 & 5:30 p.m. The timing is to allow working people the opportunity to learn diving. Attendance for all the sessions will be required. Successful students will be issued a Jordanian Diving Certificate equivalent to World Underwater Federation, One Star. This certificate will allow the student to use Royal Diving Centre facilities if they wish to continue. Diving can be both a relaxing and an adventurous sport, and gives the participants a chance to see the great beauty that exists beneath the surface of the sea. The cost per student is JD 40.

Direct enquiries to the Royal Diving Centre, Aqaba. Phone: 317035

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL FOREIGN FAMILIES

To sell your household furniture, due to travel, furniture renewal or for any other reasons, all you have to do is contact Jawharat Al Nuzha Exhibition for Furniture and Electrical Equipment.

Tel: 658960, Mr. Hassan Kayed or write: P.O. Box 211193, Amman, Jawharat Al Nuzha Exhibition, mentioning the items put up for sale and the prices.

The exhibition will purchase them in full and will put them on display at the used furniture section at the exhibit at Jabal Nuzha, Nuzha Circle, Islamic Bank Building, second floor.

## FOR RENT

Two modern, furnished apartments; each consists of 2 bedrooms; living and dining room, kitchen, and bath, central heating, and telephones. Location: Jabal Amman, between 3rd & 4th Circles.

Tel: 641443, 642351.

## FOR RENT

Office (320 sq.m.) with independent entrance, independent garage, garden, and telephone. Location: Abdul Hamid Sharaf St., opposite Amer Contracting Office.

Call: 665729.

## AMMAN BACCALAUREATE SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the temporary post of English teacher. Applicants must be native speakers of English.

Application forms are available from the school (tel: 845572), and should be returned to us by Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1987.

## GRADUATE REQUIRED

Graduate English native speaker.

Teachers of EFL phone 671447 between 4-7 p.m.

## FOR SALE

Mazda 323 - Auto 1981 model; metallic rust colour, 4-door sedan; available Oct. 13, 1987; Duty not paid.

Phone: 673246/7 from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Cinema Tel: 677420

## CONCORD

## NO MERCY

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 675573

## OPERA

## OFF BEAT

Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema Tel: 677420

## PLAZA

## TOM BOY

Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30



## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following were the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One Sterling	1.6375/85	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3140/50	Canadian dollar
	1.8205/10	West German marks
	2.0485/95	Dutch guilders
	1.5100/10	Swiss francs
	37.77/80	Belgian francs
	6.0700/50	French francs
	1314/1315	Italian lira
	143.75/85	Japanese yen
	6.3875/3925	Swedish crowns
	6.6650/6700	Norwegian crowns
	7.0050/0100	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	460.80/461.30	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices were close to the day's highs in fairly quiet afternoon business in a reaction to Thursday's sharp losses on worse than expected U.K. trade and current account figures for August, dealers said.

By 1410 GMT Friday the FTSE 100 index had recovered 19.6 points of Thursday's 39 point slump to trade at 2,333.0. The lower opening on Wall Street had little immediate impact here.

Dealers said participants had calmed down after Thursday's reflex response to the trade figures and have reappraised worries that interest rates might have to rise. "We'll have to see if the August figures were a one off," one dealer said.

News on Thursday of the surprise August \$925 million U.K. current account deficit and £1.5 billion trade deficit prompted worries base lending rates might have to rise to choke off demand for overseas goods and narrow the trade gap.

Participants will now be looking to future balance of payments announcements to see whether August's trend is continued, dealers said.

But on Friday many operators were saying Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson is strongly committed to holding interest rates down, which helped give a relaxed aspect to business, U.K. money rates were steady throughout Friday's session.

One dealer pointed to a positive factor the trade figures may hold for equities.

## FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1987

## YOUR HOROSCOPE

From the Carol Righter Institute

## GENERAL TENDENCIES:

This is not a Saturday for long-term planning and getting nothing done. Focus your attention on making realistic plans for future accomplishments. Plan your time and efforts carefully.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Consider with an expert before making any changes in your present mode of operation, then you'll have much more confidence.

**Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Listen to, and understand, the ideas of others, although they may be radically different from your own. Don't dwell on the past.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** If you are thinking of making any changes in business affairs, give your co-workers an idea of what they should expect.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 20)** Change your usual attitude toward close friends and family and you'll create much more happiness in your lives.

**LEO (Jul. 21 to Aug. 21)** Shop around and find what you need to make your home more attractive, then you can invite friends in and feel quite proud tonight.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sep. 22)** Get your financial affairs in good order this morning, making sure to budget in room for amusements and hobbies which you enjoy.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23)** Today is the perfect time to follow through on business matters which have been waiting. Cut down on extravagance and waste.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 24 to Nov. 21)** Be kind to your mate this morning, or he or she may be in a bad frame of mind. Stay around friends who you are particularly fond of.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Make your own needs secondary and concern yourself with the feelings of your loved ones. Watch out for obstacles in your path.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** If you confide in a particular friend, you can give him confidence you need to make an idea a reality. Be sure to drive carefully.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** If you look from a new perspective, you'll see how you can improve your position in the business world. Be practical and exacting.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Know what your mate expects of you in order to avoid blunders. Learn more about the monetary aspects of your business.

**If Your Child Is Born Today** He or she will love to get rights to the best of any nation and find the truth, even if it means working long and hard hours. Your progeny will be determined to the point of stubbornness and will always have a plan in mind, never relying on impulse. Your child would do well in any government work, especially the police department.

**"The Stars Impel; they do not compel."** What you make of your life is largely up to you!

© 1987, McNaughton Synd.

## Iraq gets U.K. credit

LONDON (R) — Britain on Thursday granted a £175 million (\$267 million) line of credit to Iraq to finance British exports.

Trade Minister Alan Clark said. He said the credit, which will allow Iraq to purchase British machinery, services and pharmaceuticals, reflected the importance Britain attached to pursuing close economic and trading links with Iraq.

## Soviet politburo approves setting up private shops

MOSCOW (R) — The ruling Soviet politburo, in a communique published on Friday, approved the creation of small private shops in another effort to encourage individual initiative and gain control of the underground economy.

Endorsing the Soviet Union's first privately-owned outlets since the 1920s, the 14-man politburo said people would be free to rent shops and kiosks and use space in state-controlled stores to sell their goods.

The measure marked a further step in the campaign launched under Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, to harness individual enterprise in the cause of better consumer goods and services for the people.

It also suggested that Soviet thinkers have learned from the experience of some communist countries in Eastern Europe, where small private outlets are

tolerated to compensate for the shortages and poor quality of goods in many state shops.

The politburo communique did not say what type of goods would be sold in the new shops. It said measures were approved "for the better organisation of sales of goods manufactured by co-operatives and citizens engaged in individual labour."

The Kremlin leadership is also seeking to expose state enterprises to a limited degree of competition and to demonstrate that its reform course can bring quick, tangible rewards to people in the form of better goods and services.

## Balance of payments gap shocks British analysts

LONDON (R) — A huge and unexpected British balance of payments deficit in August renewed fears that inflation might get out of hand, economists and dealers said.

The government reported that Britons paid out \$299 million (\$1.5 billion) more to the rest of the world that they took in, just for August.

This so-called current account deficit, which includes imports and exports as well as earnings from such sectors as tourism, shipping and banking, was triple that of July.

A deficit of this magnitude has come like a shot from the blue," said Mr. Ian Harwood, an economist at brokers Warburg Securities.

"These trade figures are the worst on record," said Mr. Brian Gould, the spokesman on trade for the opposition Labour Party.

"They show how fragile is the pre-election boom engineered by the government and they demonstrate the immense problems of competitiveness which now face British industry," he said.

Government sources said that on an annual basis, trade and payments balance figures are better than they had expected when drafting the budget this spring.

In a newspaper interview published here ahead of the figures, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Finance Minister) Nigel Lawson said Britain's balance of payments deficits were mostly the result of slow growth for Britain's trading partners.

"I do draw a very big distinction between a current account deficit which is caused by over-

heating, and which will lead to inflationary pressures, and a current account deficit which is caused by temporary slow growth in the rest of the world," the independent newspaper quoted Mr. Lawson on Thursday saying.

But overheating — which means inflation — was the worry on the markets.

Mr. Harwood said that, while the figures suggested British exporters were missing sales because of a strong pound, they also show that Britain's buying spree for imports is continuing.

Fears that big-borrowing, free-spending consumers would set off another round of inflation have dogged the London Stock Market all summer, heightened by every new report about the amount of imports Britons were buying.

News last week that bank lending fell sharply had, at last, seemed to calm these fears. Now, dealers are not so sure.

"The basic point is as you look at these figures, they seem worse and worse," said Mr. Steven Bell, a senior economist at investment bankers Morgan Grenfell and Co Ltd.

Mr. Bill Martin, an economist with brokers Phillips and Drew said he thought sterling would fall further if September's figures continued the trend.

That would aggravate inflation, by raising the price of imports, possibly forcing a rise in interest rates to steady the currency. But higher interest rates would squeeze company profits and slow economic growth.

## Study shows world's inability to stimulate economic growth

GENEVA (AP) — A study released Friday by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) says widespread expectations for faster world economic growth in 1986 and 1987 have not been realised, largely because of sluggish business investment and Third World debt.

The study concludes that over the past 18 months the growth-slowness effects of exchange rate fluctuations and the plunge in petroleum prices on investment, output and trade dominated the growth-stimulating effects.

It predicts that the growth in the volume of world merchandise trade will remain steady this year at 3 1/2 per cent, the same as in 1986. This prediction was revised upward from a GATT forecast earlier this year that growth would be closer to 2 1/2 per cent.

The study comprises the first chapter of GATT's annual report, due to be published in November. The organisation traditionally releases the first chapter in advance.

The study noted the negative impact of the Third World debt on international trade, in terms of lowering the import capacity of indebted countries and affecting the export sectors of other countries.

"For the heavily indebted

and services — as consumers found their energy bills reduced — was weaker than had been anticipated."

As for exchange rate fluctuations, the report noted a "quite pronounced" dampening of export activities in countries whose currencies appreciated since March 1985, which was to be expected. However, countries such as the United States whose currencies depreciated showed only modest increases in export volume or in some cases even a decline.

The report noted that producers who benefit from an exchange rate change can generally take a more cautious approach to adjustment than producers who are squeezed by it, as expansion of productive capacity is usually time consuming.

It also said the "pace and pattern of adjustment is being affected not only by the normal delays, but also by uncertainties about the future levels of both petroleum prices and exchange rates."

The report says it is difficult to judge whether most of the negative effects of the changes in petroleum prices and exchange rates have passed. It cited the apparent speed with which

Japanese industry is adjusting to the stronger yen as one sign that they have.

However, it said, even if the positive effects are now outweighing the negative ones, "the boost to the growth rates of output and trade is likely to be modest."

Among the additional sources of concern are the twin U.S. deficits and the risk of an escalation in protectionism, it said.

The report also made the following points:

— In 1986, for the first time ever, developing areas earned more foreign exchange from exports of manufactures than from exports of agricultural products or of mining products.

— Among the fastest growing product categories, in value terms, were clothing, road motor vehicles, machinery for specialised industries, household appliances, textiles, and office and telecommunications equipment.

— In volume terms, the U.S. export performance has been gaining momentum over the past year. However, in dollars, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit and the current account deficit have grown.

## N. Yemen nears becoming oil exporter

SANAA (R) — North Yemen will join the ranks of oil exporters before the end of the year as oil companies gear up for new drilling, the foreign minister said on Thursday.

Mr. Abdul Karim Al Iryani told Reuters initial exports would be around 80,000 barrels per day (b/d) and total production, including oil retained for domestic consumption, would rise to 200,000 b/d early 1988.

Mr. Al Iryani would not fix a date for the exports to start, but oil sources previously mentioned Nov. 15 as a possible date to open the pipeline to North Yemen's Red Sea port of Hodeida.

The sources said engineers were working day and night to complete pumping stations along the line.

The pipeline has a maximum capacity of 200,000 b/d and Japan would buy the first oil, they said.

Red Sea coast concession, he added.

Mr. Al Iryani, also chairman of the Supreme Council of Petroleum Resources, said the decisions to drill were significant but that prospects that new oil deposits would be found were not so bright as for the YHOC concessions near Marib.

"Definitely that area is highly promising," he said, estimating proven reserves at between 500 million and 700 million barrels.

He said North Yemen hoped to earn about \$800 million a year from exports of oil at \$18 per barrel.

The increase in revenues would, he said, make the current five year plan to 1992 more successful than the last. That was hit by a severe drop in foreign currency from Yemeni expatriates and a regional depression due to the oil price slump.

Mr. Al Iryani said the economic pressures and the requirements of Yemen are still very high," he said, adding that the secluded country of nine million people is one of the least developed in the world.

"I do not think that this level of export is going to change radically the economic prospects of Yemen," Mr. Al Iryani said.

Nevertheless, he predicted that since North Yemen's basic foreign exchange needs would be met by oil sales, the government would relax import restrictions, the high value set by the central bank for the North Yemen rial and foreign exchange dealings in general.

"We are in for less control. Once the economic situation stabilises most of these restrictive policies will be lifted. Not tomorrow — may be 1989," Mr. Al Iryani said.

## Clerks, officers occupy banks in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — Striking clerks and officers from six banks and 112 branch offices closed by the central bank set up temporary sleeping quarters overnight and continued occupying their work places Friday.

About 2,400 bank workers across this economically pressed nation remained in their offices for a second straight day in a work action designed to pressure the state into guaranteeing their jobs.

While no violence had been reported, workers affirmed, "bank occupied" signs to the shuttered

office headquarters and solicited legislators, union workers and others sympathetic to their cause to join in solidarity.

"This time the workers won't be the scapegoats and pay with their jobs for the adventures of those who enrich themselves at a cost to the country," said Mr. Juan Jose Zamola, spokesman for the banking association, the National Union for Bank Workers.

The association late Thursday solicited the powerful General Confederation of Labour to help defend their jobs and asked for a

meeting with newly appointed Labour Minister Ideler Tonelli.

The association also requested the legislature intervene on their behalf in the largest action by the state banking authority since Mr. Raul Alfonsín was elected president in 1983.

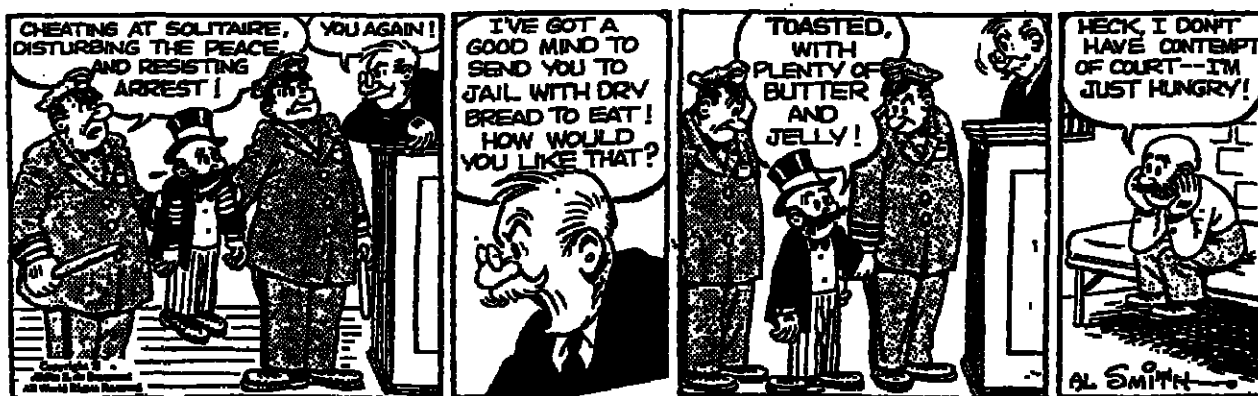
"It's a very delicate situation," said a source in the central bank, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Central Bank President Jose Luis Machinea said the closures were required because of "the calamitous situation" and "fraudulent administration by some of

## Peanuts



## Mutt'n' Jeff

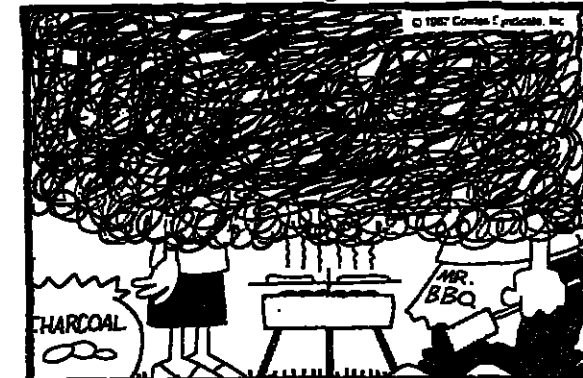


## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF.

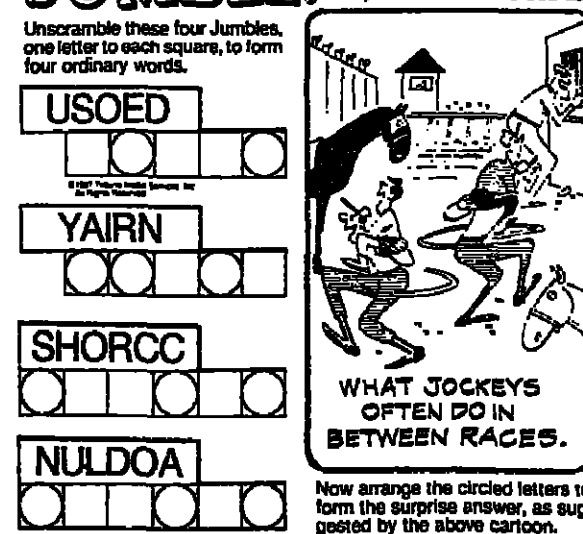
By Harris



"The Pudneys are bringing the potato salad and the Webbs are bringing the oxygen masks."

## JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SHEEP DUNCE INNING ABSORB

Answer: Why he was always hanging around the faucet — HE WAS A BIG DRIP



# Fiji coup leader seizes power for second time

SUVA (R) — Fiji army leader Col. Sitiveni Rabuka seized power for the second time in five months on Friday, only three days before the setting up of a bipartisan government aimed at restoring democracy.

Col. Rabuka's troops took over the two newspapers and the commercial radio in Fiji, clamped an 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew on the country and cut off communications with the outside world.

The 39-year-old colonel, in a national broadcast, called on the 714,000 Fijians spread across 300 islands in the South Pacific to stay calm and promised to "keep the machinery of government functioning."

Col. Rabuka said the second army takeover was necessary because the objectives of his May 14 coup would be endangered if the planned caretaker government was formed.

He said the new caretaker government would have frustrated the objectives of his coup — to ensure perpetual control of parliament by indigenous Fijians.

The Indian-dominated coalition of deposed Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra and the Fijian-supported Alliance Party agreed on Wednesday to form the bipartisan government next Monday.

Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, who has been heading an interim government for the past five months, welcomed the planned government.

But the militant Taukei Movement, which has been conducting an anti-Indian campaign, threatened violence if Ganilau went ahead with his plan.

Col. Rabuka told Reuters on Thursday he also would not tolerate anything that stopped indigenous Fijians from gaining perpetual political control — his coup objective.

Indians, descendants of indentured labourers brought to Fiji during British colonial days to work in cane fields, slightly outnumber the indigenous population.

Col. Rabuka said on Friday he would take immediate steps to change the constitution "in a manner which will bring about lasting peace and prosperity in our beloved country."

He gave no details, but has always maintained that the British-style parliamentary system may not be suitable for Fiji.

He has also kept open the option of declaring Fiji a republic which, according to Col. Rabuka, will sever links with the British crown. Queen Elizabeth is Fiji's head of state and Ganilau her representative.

Col. Rabuka, a Methodist lay preacher, said: "I wish to assure all citizens, irrespective of race or creed, that the rule of law will be maintained."

The military would provide security for all essential facilities, including shopping complexes, hospitals and schools, he said.

The whereabouts of Ganilau, Bavadra and Alliance Party leader Ratu Sir Kamise Mara were not immediately known. A security guard at Bavadra's house said the deposed prime minister was under military detention, but this could not be confirmed.

Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke deplored Col. Rabuka's action and said his government would review its relationship with Fiji.

Mr. Hawke said the latest coup constituted use of illegitimate force to abort the formation of a



Col. Sitiveni Rabuka

new compromise coalition which would have been a major step forward in resolving the country's problems.

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange described the coup as deplorable and tragic but ruled out military intervention.

At a news conference he expressed concern about the position of about 1,000 New Zealanders in the country.

He added there was no indication they were under threat. But the navy's unarmed mapping ship Monowai, a former passenger liner, would leave for the Fiji area Saturday. It could carry about 500 passengers if required.

Col. Rabuka, a suave, well-built former rugby player, has served with United Nations peacekeeping forces in Lebanon and Sinai.

# Manila sends elite troops to fight rebels

MANILA (R) — The Philippine army said on Friday it had sent elite troops to confront Communist guerrillas who have been waging a railway war by sabotaging train tracks and blowing up bridges.

A military spokesman said one battalion of several hundred Scout Rangers had been deployed in Bicol south of Manila. They were airlifted to the region, which is cut off from the capital by rebel raids on ground routes.

Newspaper reports from the area said residents have fled several villages lining the railway for fear of fighting.

Communications with the region are poor and army headquarters in Manila said it was unsure of recent developments.

A second battalion was on standby to go to the region, a military spokesman said.

The confrontation is the first major assault by the military since mutinous troops tried to overthrow the government on Aug. 28, accusing it among other things of being soft on Communist rebels.

A government spokesman said on Thursday that President Corason Aquino had given the army a free hand. The troops could mount any kind of offensive they wanted "with absolutely no restraint," he said.

The army said it had begun a counter-attack on Tuesday sending helicopter gunships against a force of several hundred rebels. The military reported no casualties and the attack could not be independently confirmed.

The Communist New People's Army (NPA) has operated almost without restraint in the region in the past two weeks. As part of a deliberate policy to hit the military while it remained divided after the coup, the guerrillas wrecked several rail and bridges, tore up a section of railway track, and hijacked a train and used it in an attack on a police outpost.

Philippine National Railways said on Friday it had begun round-the-clock patrols to guard and inspect bridges.

Congressman Elnor Sarte, who represents a Bicol district, meanwhile blamed anti-Communist vigilante groups for killing innocent civilians in the area.

"Killing is a daily occurrence there," he told reporters on Friday.

day. "Our place has become a veritable killing field."

In other developments, President Corason Aquino won pledges of continued support from her governing coalition on Friday and gained new congressional allies in her bid to restore stability.

A group of 28 congressmen not previously linked to any political grouping said they would ally themselves with Mrs. Aquino's ruling Lakas Ng Bayan group which already dominated the congress.

In a show of personal support for Mrs. Aquino, they told her: "We're now calling it the Cory Aquino Coalition."

President Aquino will retain Trade Secretary Jose Concepcion and Labour Secretary Franklin Drilon in her cabinet despite criticism of their departments, her spokesman said Friday.

Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno told reporters the president made known her plans during a meeting with businessmen, including representatives of American and European chambers of commerce.

Mr. Benigno said Mrs. Aquino told the business leaders she was "very happy and pleased" with the two secretaries' performance.

Both departments have come under fire recently. Congressional leaders have criticised Mr. Drilon for failing to curb labour unrest and his inability to enforce return-to-work orders against illegal strikes.

Employees of Mr. Concepcion's department have called for his removal because of alleged unfair management practices.

Mr. Concepcion also is associated with business groups criticised this month by Mrs. Aquino's former executive secretary, Joker Arroyo. Mr. Arroyo named Mr. Concepcion's twin brother, Raul, as one of three business leaders who were undermining the government.

All 25 cabinet members resigned Sept. 9 to give Mrs. Aquino a free hand in coping with the crisis triggered by last month's coup attempt.

She accepted the resignations of Mr. Arroyo, Presidential Counsel Teodoro Locsin and Finance Secretary Jaime Ongpin. Palace sources say other changes may come later.

# U.K. makes last ditch bid to stop Spycatcher

SYDNEY (R) — Britain on Friday moved to make a last-ditch attempt in Australia's highest court to stop publication of the memoirs of former secret service agent Peter Wright.

The British government applied for leave to appeal in the high court of Australia within 24 hours after a panel of three judges turned down its plea to ban Wright's book, Spycatcher.

The New South Wales appeal court judges on Thursday gave Britain until 4 p.m. (0600 GMT) on Monday to take their case to the high court or allow Wright to release his memoirs through the Heinemann Publishing Company.

Lawyers representing the British government also lodged an application at the high court registry to extend the deadline.

Court officials said this application, which sought to maintain the injunction on Spycatcher until the final outcome of the new appeal, would be heard by a high court judge in Canberra on Monday.

Wright, 71, who lives in the southern state of Tasmania after 28 years of service in the British counter-espionage agency MI6, has been fighting a legal battle against Britain for the past two years.

# Second body recovered from Philippine ship fire

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — The death toll from the fire that gutted the chemical tanker King Family and sank three smaller vessels in Manila Bay rose to two Friday with the recovery of the body of a South Korean crewman, authorities said.

Officials said seven more people — three Koreans and four Filipinos — were missing more than 24 hours after fire swept through the Japanese-owned tanker as it was transferring 750 tonnes of flammable chemicals to two barges.

Both barges and a tugboat sank, while the Panama-registered tanker was severely damaged.

Fourteen people were injured but only two of them, both Filipinos who suffered third-degree burns, were in serious condition, officials said.

led government.

Up to five ballots are allowed if no candidate gains the absolute majority of 26 on the first vote. The final vote is a run-off between the two leading candidates.

Diplomats say an inconclusive first vote could favour a compromise candidate with Spain's late entry, Biochemist Federico Mayor, currently favoured.

Prof. Mayor, 53, is a former deputy director-general of the agency and a well-known academic whose posts include a visiting professorship at Britain's Oxford University.

Other candidates on the list are: Ahmad Baba Miske of Mauritania, Soedjatmoko of Indonesia, Abdul Wichiencharoen of Thailand, Eduardo Valverde of Ecuador, Victor Sa Machado of Portugal, Sheila Solomon of Trinidad and Tobago, Executive Board Chairman Ivo Margan of Yugoslavia and the official East Bloc candidate, Nikolai Todorov of Bulgaria.

# Australian scientists develop cancer drug

CANBERRA (R) — Australian scientists have developed a new class of sugar-based drugs which they believe could stop cancer and multiple sclerosis spreading through the body.

Doctor Christopher Parrish of the Australian National University said on Friday the drugs could also help prevent rejection after organ transplants.

Dr. Parrish said the drugs had prevented the spread of 90 per cent of secondary breast tumours in rats.

They had totally prevented the development of multiple sclerosis in rats with the initial stages of the disease.

Tests on animals were still

being carried out and it would be two to three years before trials on people could start, said Dr. Parrish, the head of a university research group here.

The drugs have been developed from sulphated polysaccharides, or complex sugars, isolated from the mucous membranes in the lungs of pigs, cattle and sheep.

Dr. Parrish, an immunologist, said the most important discovery had been the molecular code which allows cells to communicate.

"We're trying to fool cells into preventing them from going into places where they would normal-

ly migrate by using these drugs that mimic the molecular code," he said.

"They (the drugs) don't act on the bulk of the cancer although there is a strong possibility that in the future they may be able to induce regression in the main cancer, especially when combined with cortisone," Dr. Parrish said.

Sulphated polysaccharides are found in all human and animal cells and are one of the fundamental building blocks of the cell. But until the team's work they were thought to have little role other than to support the cell, Dr. Parrish said.

# S. African homeland names acting premier

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A politician who urged clean government in South African tribal homeland of Transkei has been named acting prime minister after an upheaval in which eight cabinet ministers were forced to resign.

The upheaval in the territory, bordering the Indian Ocean and set up by Pretoria for the Xhosa tribe in 1976, followed allegations of widespread corruption.

The eight cabinet members told reporters they had been forced to quit by the Transkei Armed Forces. "It was not at will. I was under pressure," said Deputy Prime Minister Gladwin Vika.

Welfare and Pensions Minister Chief Dumnisani Gladstone Gwadiro, 35, will take over in the absence of Prime Minister George Matanzima, Transkei President Tutor Ndamsase announced.

# IAEA delegates delay call to suspend S. Africa

VIENNA (R) — A group of Third World states led by Nigeria has backed down from an immediate attempt to suspend South Africa from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), diplomats said.

Instead the group comprising African and Arab states as well as Cuba and Iran, made a new proposal at the IAEA's general conference to delay a suspension decision for a year.

Delegates said the group's change of mind came when it realised that it could not muster the two-thirds majority needed to suspend South Africa.

"The reason why they didn't get the numbers up is that the USSR and East Bloc decided not to support suspension," one delegate told Reuters.

# M'Bow to stand again for UNESCO top job

PARIS (R) — Controversial UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow is standing for a third term as head of the United Nations agency, according to an official list of candidates distributed on Thursday.

The United States, Britain and Singapore have quit the Paris-based U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), alleging waste and anti-Western bias under the Senegalese official's management.

The list of candidates was circulated among the 50 members of the UNESCO executive board, who are due to vote on a new director-general next month.

It contained the names of 11 candidates for the \$159,000-a-year post.

UNESCO insiders had expected Dr. M'Bow, 66, to stand for a third six-year term despite his announcement in October last year that he was not seeking a new mandate.

Dr. M'Bow lobbied for support

at Third World forums and in July received formal endorsement from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Zambia, current OAU chairman, wrote to executive board members this week urging them to cast their votes for Dr. M'Bow, the first African to head a major U.N. agency.

UNESCO experts said Dr. M'Bow was the early front-runner in the race and could gather as many as 20 votes in the first ballot, to be held on Oct. 6 and 7.

But he is likely to face a strong challenge from the West's favourite, Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, a retired army general.

Western diplomats say Gen. Yaqub Khan is the best man to secure the return of the United States, Britain and Singapore and put the agency back on a non-controversial course.

But he has enemies among some European and Third World states who note he is a soldier by training and served in a military-

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## Princess Anne visits Brazil

SAO PAULO, Brazil (AP) — Princess Anne of Great Britain has arrived for a seven-day visit to Brazil during which she will meet with President Jose Sarney and other government officials. Shortly after the arrival at Sao Paulo's International Airport, the princess read a prepared statement that said she was pleased to be in Brazil and was "looking forward" to meeting Mr. Sarney. British embassy officials said the princess would not talk to the press or make any other statements while in Brazil. They said she would also visit the southern state of Parana, Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia, the capital. The princess was scheduled to leave Brazil on Sept. 29 for Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

## Jane Fonda injures shoulder in fall

LOS ANGELES (R) — Actress Jane Fonda, who is promoting an exercise videocassette on how to treat minor sports injuries, dislocated her left shoulder when she fell off her bicycle, her press agent has said. Ms. Fonda, 49, had a pin inserted in her shoulder after her accident and is resting comfortably, the agent, Stephen Rivers, said. Ms. Fonda, whose exercise videocassettes have become big money earners, had to cancel a trip to New York to promote her sports injuries film. "Her fall was not a publicity stunt," Rivers added.

## Second son born for McEnroe, O'Neal

NEW YORK (R) — Actress Tatum O'Neal, wife of tennis star John McEnroe, has given birth to the couple's second son, a hospital official has said. New York University Medical Centre spokesman David Sachs said Sean Timothy McEnroe was born at 3:55 p.m. (2155 GMT) on Wednesday and weighed seven pounds 15 ounces (3.3 kilos) at birth. Sachs said Ms. O'Neal, 23, and the baby were "doing fine," and that the parents were "delighted that the baby was healthy." McEnroe, 28, had withdrawn from this week's Los Angeles men's event to be present for the birth. The couple's first child, Kevin John, is 16 months old.

## Burglar invades New York mayor's home

NEW YORK (R) — A man who tried to steal silverware from Mayor Ed Koch's official residence while the mayor slept nearby said, when asked, that he was a burglar, police reported. Officers who responded to a silent alarm at Gracie Mansion found intruder Juan Suarez in the kitchen holding a fistful of forks and other cutlery. Koch told reporters later. They also found him candid. "Who are you?" the police asked Suarez, according to the mayor. "I am a burglar," he is said to have answered. He told officers he broke a window to get into the building in search of loot but had no idea it was the official residence of Mr. Koch, who was not disturbed by the early-morning incident.

## Bill Cosby to get U.N. Peace Medal

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Bill Cosby, one of America's highest-paid entertainers, will receive a U.N. medal for leading a campaign to free jailed black South African activists, officials have said. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will make the presentation at a ceremony next Monday in the U.N. Economic and Social Council Chamber, they said. Cosby, whose income for 1986-87 combined was reported to be \$84 million, is the star of the Cosby Show — consistently America's most-watched television show. He also appears in several television commercials. Cosby chairs a group set up by the U.N. Committee Against Apartheid that focuses international attention on the plight of South Africans jailed for activism against Pretoria's system of racial segregation. Officials said his strong support for the U.N. campaign against apartheid and on behalf of jailed black South Africans was the reason for Mr. Perez de Cuellar's decision to award him the gold medal.

## Singer Ella Fitzgerald has foot surgery

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Jazz singer Ella Fitzgerald has undergone surgery to remove bone particles in her right foot, part of diabetes treatment that has kept her hospitalised for a month. The 69-year-old "First Lady of Song," known for her improvisational vocals, was back in her room after the brief operation, said Cedars-Sinai Medical Centre spokesman Ron Wise. "She is doing very well, in good spirits," Wise said. The bone particles were part of the complications of diabetes, he said, adding that Miss Fitzgerald had suffered swelling in her right leg and foot. Her condition listed as fair, and Wise said physicians would probably set a release date soon.

## 7 men needed to lift dead woman

WELLINGTON (R) — Seven men were needed to move a woman weighing 343 kilograms after she died near Wellington on Wednesday. Police said they were called in to help place the 31-year-old woman in a hearse in the town of Upper Hutt. They said she died suddenly while in bed.

## Iraq inaugurates Babylon Festival

BABYLON, Iraq (R) — Iraq inaugurated a month-long festival at this ancient Mesopotamian capital which will feature performers from more than 60 countries. "Babylon will not burn twice," said President Saddam Hussein in reference to the Persian attack on the city 2,500 years ago. His speech was read for him at ceremonies on Tuesday night. The festival, which will include French and Soviet ballet troupes, dominates billboards in Baghdad 90 kilometres away. Thousands of Iraqis and foreign guests watched a spectacular show involving fireworks, lasers and coloured smoke to open the festival. Babylon, site of the legendary Hanging Gardens and Tower of Babel, has been transformed from rubble in a project going beyond the bounds of archaeology. It is an expression of Iraq's resistance to Iran after seven years of war. Around 1,800 Egyptian, Sudanese and South Korean labourers have rebuilt fortifications, lining Babylon's street of processions and the Great Ishtar Gate, decorated with bulls and fantastic dragons. Most of what has been reconstructed is the Babylon of N. chadnezar's reign between 605 and 562 B.C. the period when the Hanging Gardens, one of the seven wonders of the world, were supposed to have been laid out for his wife Amytis.

## Hahn tells her story about Bakker

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina (AP) — Jessica Hahn, who is testifying before a federal grand jury about hush money she received for a tryst with PTL founder Jim Bakker, also told her story to a magazine that may have paid her \$1 million. Miss Hahn, 28, gave her side of the 1980 encounter that led to Bakker's downfall in a 31-page interview and photo spread including semi-nude pictures in the November issue of Playboy magazine. The magazine goes on sale later this week, and Miss Hahn's lawyer indicated that Miss Hahn may have received \$1 million from Playboy. In the interview, the former church secretary said she is not what she has "been made out to be — someone without thoughts or feelings or explanations. I am a human being. I was done in. I was hurt. The public does not know that I was used and manipulated and hurt — physically and emotionally. That was never brought out. And I'm doing it now, in a way I know would never get reported in a family newspaper." Asked the sexual encounter with Bakker in a Florida motel room, Miss Hahn said: "People use words like adultery and tryst and hush money. You know, two men had me in one day. I hated every second of it, and it has ruined my life. And I took hush money, all right — money to hush them up."

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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### COUNTED OUT

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH

♠ Void

♥ K 8 7 5 2

♦ Q 10 8 3

♣ Q J 6 5

WEST

♠ Q

♥ A 7 4 2

♦ Q J 6 3

♣ A 10 4

♦ J 7 5

♣ 9 8

♠ A K 9 2

♥ 10 8 7 3

SOUTH

♠ K J 10 9 8 6 5 3

♥ 9

♦ A K 2

♣ 4

The bidding:

North East South West

Pass Pass 4♠ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠

In yesterday's column we saw

that counting your winners can

point the way to the correct line

of play. Today, we'll look to see what

you can learn from counting your

losers.

Even in third seat, we're not

thrilled with South's decision to

open four spades. Since he holds

the master suit and two or three

defensive tricks, there is no reason

why he should not make his normal

opening bid of one spade. There is

fore, he had to hold his trump losers

to one.

He ruffed the heart continuation

and led a low trump from hand.

West won the queen and declarer

still had to concede a trick to the

ace of trumps for down one.

It was hardly a case of bad luck.

Declarer needed only to do some

more counting to discover the futi-

lity of his line of play. This way also

was doomed to failure even if he

had found a singleton ace of

trumps with one of the

defenders.

Declarer was missing five

trumps. If either defender had a

singleton ace of spades, the other

would have the queen well guard-

ed and declarer would have to lose

two trump tricks. That also would

be the case if trumps were 3-2. The

only chance to hold the trump losers

to one was to find a defender

with a singleton queen. Therefore,

the king of trumps from hand was

the right play, and it would have

succeeded as the cards lie.